

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 68. 2 p.m. 72.
Humidity 83. 77.

December 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 69. 2 p.m. 74.
Humidity 70. 56.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.05

2796 號四十月十年寅甲

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914.

二一號 號一月二拾癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

KING GEORGE GOES TO THE FRONT.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN FRANCE.

German Attacks Again End Fruitlessly.

DERVISHES BEATEN IN SOMALILAND.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

King George in France.

Nov. 30, 9.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King travelled to France last night on a visit to the British Headquarters.

"Nothing to Report."

Dec. 1, 1.20 a.m.
An official statement issued in Paris in the evening says:—There is nothing to report except some fruitless German attacks north of Arras.

A "Brush" in Somaliland.

Nov. 30, 8.5 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the new Somaliland Camel Corps, under Lieut. Col. Cubitt, while patrolling on grazing grounds of friendly tribes near Burao, encountered Dervishes. Sharp engagements took place at Shimberris from November 20 to 23. All the Dervish forts were captured. The artillery inflicted considerable losses on the Dervishes, who fled. The six feet walls of the forts were demolished.

The Commissioner says he cannot overstate the excellent effect created throughout the Protectorate.

Among the killed was Captain Simons, Yorkshire Light Infantry, while those wounded were Major Lawrence, London Yeomanry, and Captain Dawlat, Dragoon Guards.

Allies' Successes.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

Circular 86 states:—On the 28th German cannonading became more active, but was carried out chiefly by 77-millimetre guns. Allies destroyed, in Aisne region, between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac, a machine-gun group and also captured a 50-millimetre gun. Allies' infantry carried, north and south of Ypres, several points d'appui. A German attack north of Arras, and made by at least three regiments, failed.

Allies made perceptible progress in Fay region, between Chaulnes and the Somme, reaching the entanglements of the German defence.

Three German counter-attacks to re-take ground previously conquered by Frenchmen in Baz-de-Sipt, in the Vosges, were repulsed.

Austrian Admissions.

The following translation from an Austrian paper of September 14 has been handed to us to-day from Military Headquarters:—

Wolf's Telegraph Bureau, Official, Berlin, Sept. 14.

Vienna, 14th September.—The war correspondent of the *Morgen* announces that the fight at Lemberg has been broken off. Our troops have been withdrawn, and assembled in a fortified region which offers very favourable conditions for the defence.

Our intention to defeat the Russian Army by a bold offensive has not been defeated by either faulty generalship or the inferiority of our troops, but the heroism of our troops shattered itself against the enormous superiority in numbers of the enemy. It is certain that the Russian superiority amounts to many Divisions, and, besides, the Russian Division is itself stronger than ours. Further, the Russians are very far advanced in their mobilisation, which was begun long before the official commencement of the war. Finally, we have very nearly the entire strength of the Russians against us. In remembering that, one can rightly estimate the performance of our troops. They have not only withstood the enemy in an almost continuous battle of three weeks' duration, but have taken 60,000 prisoners and 300 guns. But this partial success, great as it was, could not bring about the desired result, as the Russians were able to replace each defeated Division by a new one.

Higher strategical considerations now require the assembly of our troops in a position against which the Russian superiority must break itself in vain. We can there quietly await an attack. I repeat once more—our troops are not beaten and do not feel beaten. The Austro-Hungarian Army occupies a position which is so strong that it can defy any foe.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office.)

Another Canard Exposed.

Nov. 20, 12.30 a.m.
War loan of £350,000,000, by far the largest ever raised, has been over-subscribed. A remarkable feature is the large number of small subscribers. This is a direct denial of the German Wolff Bureau statement to the effect that the Bank of England had taken over entire loan. The Bank of England now holds 85 1-2 millions gold, as compared with 20 millions at the beginning of the war.

Servians Defeat Austrians.

The Servian Press Bureau has issued a statement that fighting has been continuous during the last fortnight. The Austrians were several times repulsed with severe losses. On the 21st the Servian heavy artillery bombarded Austrian monitors off Semlin, forcing them to withdraw.

Montenegrin Success.

An official statement from Cetinje says an Austrian force of eight battalions has been repulsed by the Montenegrins in the region of Visegrad, with considerable loss of men and material.

(Havas Telegrams.)

French Troops Doing Well.

Paris, Nov. 20, 6.10 a.m.

The German cannonading was more active yesterday, but we secured advantages everywhere in Belgium.

We carried several points north and south of Ypres. Several attacks and counter-attacks by the enemy failed.

We progressed sensibly between Cambrin and the Somme, destroying, in the Aisne district, a group of machine-guns. We repulsed three counter-attacks in the Vosges.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

An Eventful Day.

Nov. 30, 5 p.m.

A Paris communique states: The enemy has remained on the defensive in Belgium, and his cannonade is weak.

We have made progress at some points. We hold firmly those points around Fay which we recently occupied.

There has been an intermittent cannonade upon Soissons.

We have repulsed several attacks upon Bagetselle, in Argonne.

We think that fog prevails on the heights of the Meuse. The enemy bombarded the forest of Apremont without result. There is nothing to report in the Vosges region.

NOT A WAR OF KINGS.

Professor Peterson Defends
Eng'nd's Course.

Providence, R. I., October 15.—In the University address to-day, at the final academic exercises in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Brown University, Dr. William Peterson, principal of McGill University, in Montreal, asserted that the European war was one of nations of peoples, and not of Kings or Emperors. The address was delivered in the First Baptist Meeting House.

"Perhaps the time has not yet arrived," Dr. Peterson said, "for rendering a full and final judgment. But one may safely say that no class of citizen is better qualified than the members of our universities to arrive at at least a provisional verdict. An appeal has lately been addressed to them, in the spirit of academic brotherhood, by representatives of a German university, who seem to hope that they can be brought to believe that Germany is the only one of the belligerents that did nothing to occasion the outbreak of the present war; that, on the contrary, she did everything in her power to prevent it. I do not propose to utilise this opportunity for any sort of counter-appeal, right."

though it might be pertinent to ask who it was that refused arbitration in connection with the original quarrel between Austria and Servia.

"My contribution to the discussion will consist of only one statement. This European war has not been altogether, as we are apt to think in America, an affair of Emperors and Cabinets. When one of the belligerents, whom I proudly claim here to represent, had most reluctantly to say the fateful word—after delaying almost to the verge of weakness in a matter where it was obvious all along that the binding character of international contracts would come to be concerned—it was not through her King, or even her Foreign Secretary, that the word was spoken; no, it was the representatives of the people, assembled in the Mother of Parliaments, that voted a war credit with practical unanimity, and their action in what was put to them as a matter of national duty and honour has received the heartiest possible endorsement, not only of their English constituents, but also of men of every kind of political persuasion throughout all the dominions of the British Empire. The action of the national executive in going to war on behalf of Belgium was as much a direct act of the British people as it could have been under your republican constitution. As to the issue, may God defend the right."

OBITUARY.

Mr. John West.

We (N. C. Daily News) regret to record the death of Mr. John West, managing director of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., which occurred at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on November 22, after a brief illness. Mr. West, who had reached his sixtieth year, had been unwell for some little time, but his condition only became serious a few days ago, when he was seized with paralysis and had to be removed to hospital. His death will be regretted by many, since he was widely known and much esteemed.

Mr. West spent nearly forty years of his life in Shanghai, and for thirty years was active in the business of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., beginning as a book-keeper and rising to the position of manager, and subsequently that of a director of the company. In the early days he was a keen sportsman, and may be remembered in particular for his successful ownership of race ponies. He was prominent in Masonic circles, having held many offices in the District Grand Lodge of Northern China, among them the office of Grand Warden. He was also a Past Master of the Royal Sussex Lodge, and a Past President of the Masonic Club.

ENGINEERING TRADE IN INDIA.

The *Times Engineering Supplement* gives some interesting remarks on the subject of the engineering industry in India. This industry is wholly an internal trade, it imports and does not export, and the extent of the imports depends on the general prosperity at the time. For some years past the trade of the country has been distinctly prosperous, and, as regards the present, the monsoon having been favourable, the harvests should be good. In spite of the war, and to some extent because of it, food products will be in demand in a great part of the world, but there may be certain difficulties in disposing of the produce. A lack of shipping, war risk insurances, and restrictions of credit and finance facilities will be adverse influences; but, with England mistress of the seas, trade will continue, and in addition there will be an opportunity of capturing a portion of the engineering trade in the enemy's hands. India possesses all the materials for iron and steel manufacture, she has iron and coal, and as a manganese producing country she is now the foremost in the world. The Tata and the Bengal Iron-works should therefore strain every nerve to exploit their productions. The total imports into India in 1913-14 represented a value of £127,000,000. The imports of iron and steel and manufactures of these materials had a value of £10,000,000, and were received from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and the United States. The value of the machinery and millwork imported in 1913-14 was over five millions sterling, and of railway plant and rolling stock over nine millions. In the matter of iron and steel Germany supplied 200,000 tons. In textile machinery the United Kingdom gives Germany very little chance; but in the supply of light railway material for collieries Germany has the larger share, and the Calcutta market is flooded with cheap German electrical fittings of all kinds. The flour mills in Calcutta, if electrically driven,

SPY DANCER.

Enemy Telephone Operator
at Rosyth Dockyard.

It has been ascertained that one of the Germans arrested at Dunfermline yesterday was for a time in charge of the telephone department at Rosyth Dockyard, says the *Globe* of October 23.

The works are connected by telephone, and the manipulator of the switchboard had every opportunity of listening to the conversations which took place between the various departments of the works, now in an advanced state of construction.

The arrested man had previously owned a flashlight photographic business which commanded a view of the Forth Bridge.

The manager of the Queen's Hotel, Farnborough, Hants, the largest residential hotel in the district, and which is facing Sir Douglas Haig's residence, was arrested as an alien enemy to-day.

Dangerous Women.

At a meeting of the Brantwood Patriotic Committee, it was decided to urge that the Home Office order for rounding up enemy aliens of military age should be extended to include enemy aliens of all ages and both sexes.

It was stated that women were more dangerous spies than men, and that Germans had been found in responsible positions in two factories overlooking or near to Warley Barracks, Brentwood.

Between eight and nine hundred Germans and Austrians, consisting mostly of waiters, hairdressers, arrested in various parts of the kingdom, were received at Frith Hill compound. Two hundred, including many known spies arrested on the outbreak of war, were this week removed to the Isle of Man and four hundred German soldiers were sent to Tipperary. There are now over eight thousand prisoners at Frith Hill compound. A correspondent writes with reference to the War Office appeal for 1,000 motor drivers, pointing out the need for the stricter investigation regarding applicants and suggesting a personal guarantee from a citizen whose own character is beyond reproach.

"The Globe's" Action.

The *British Weekly* says:

The *Times*, *Glasgow Herald*, *Globe*, *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, and other papers have rendered patriotic service in demanding that stricter measures shall be taken by the Government in dealing with the thousands of alien enemies in our midst. The British police, renewed, as it seems, by the journalistic campaign which is meant to strengthen the hands of the Home Office, have carried out successful raids in the last few days.

have German motors and gear, and all the electrical plant of the Tata Iron-works is of German manufacture. Under the head of railway material, England supplies the greater part, but Germany has important contributions in carriages and wagons, rails, chairs, and fish plates, locomotives and tenders. In supplying the needs of the past in these directions, India has played but a small part, no doubt because Great Britain and other countries could supply the goods cheaper and of better quality. War, however, now gives her a certain amount of protection from foreign competition, and she would be wise to take advantage of it.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Allies have carried several points north and south of Ypres.

The Germans remain on the defensive in Belgium, and their cannonade is weak.

Three counter-attacks in the Vosges by the Germans have been repulsed.

His Majesty the King has gone to France on a visit to the British Headquarters.

The latest Paris message says there is nothing to report except some fruitless German attacks north of Arras.

Foreign Office cables indicate that both the Servians and the Montenegrins have inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians.

The Bank of England now holds 85 1-2 millions in gold as compared with 20 millions at the beginning of the war.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting stories from the front appear on page 3.

The St. Andrew's concert last night was a great success.

Further names of Hongkong men accepted for service at the front are given to-day.

Full details of India's loyal offers to the Empire are given to-day.

"Our Contingents" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 3 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, December 5.
Drawing of U.S.R.O. debentures at Club House—6 p.m.
Sale of Teak and Blackwood Furniture, Curios, etc.—G. P. Lammert's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

British Labour Party Backs
England.

Washington, October 16.—Despatches to the British Embassy to-day gave an abstract of a manifesto issued by leaders of the labour party declaring their sympathy with the action of the British Government in the present war. The labour leaders urged that German victory "would mean the death of democracy in Europe." In the manifesto the labour members and leaders of the labour movement declare that they always hoped for peace, but hope was destroyed by the Kaiser. It condemns Germany's wanton violation of Belgium's neutrality and recognises that Britain, after exhausting the resources of peaceful diplomacy, was bound in honour by treaty to resist Germany's aggression. The manifesto says that unemployment is much less serious in England, and quotes the German paper *Vorwaerts* as saying that hundreds of thousands in Germany are without work and dependent upon charity, and that winter will increase enormously the number and misery of the unemployed.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1913.

NOTICES

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GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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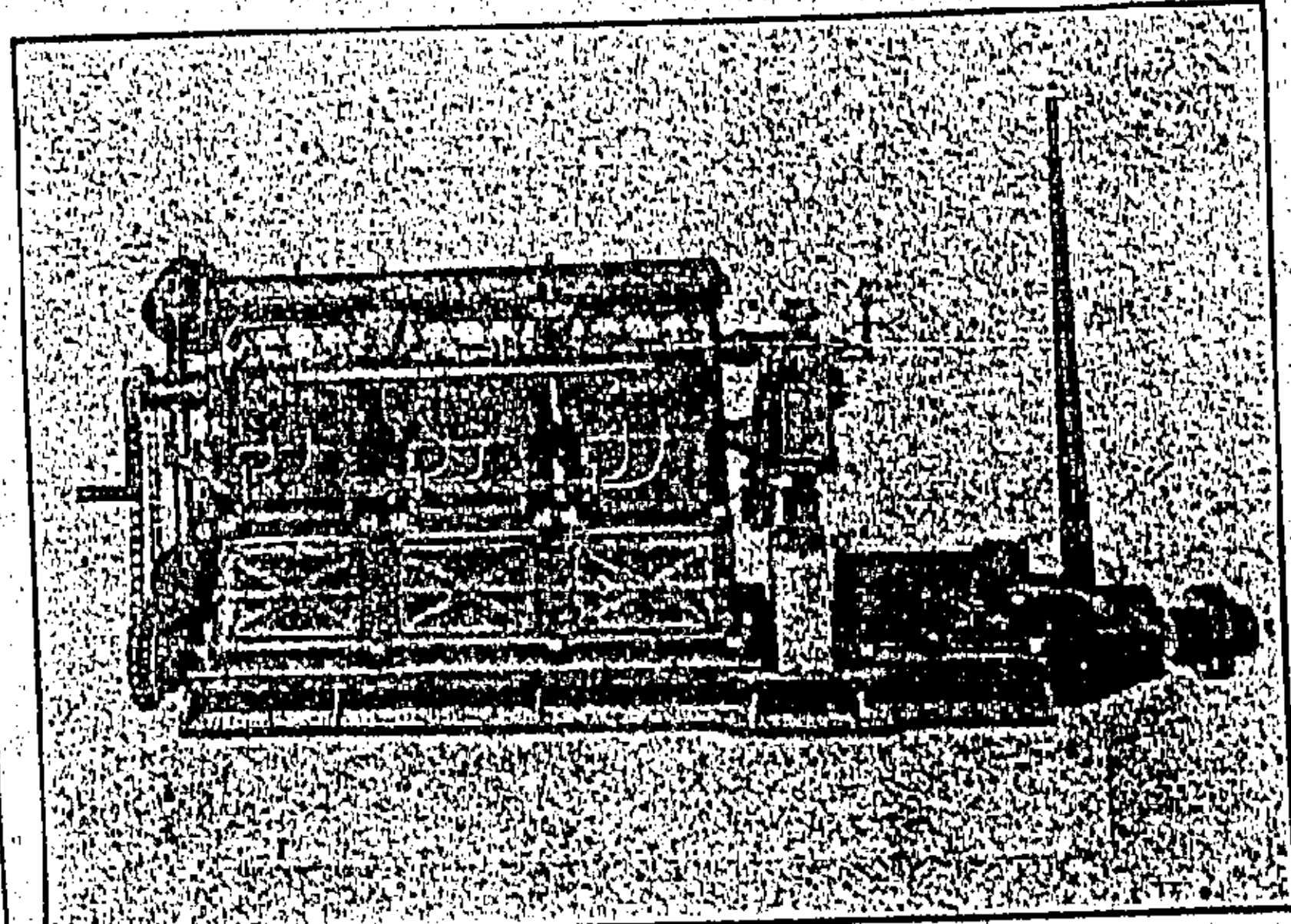
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South China Morning Post.

Indian Loyalty.

An uprising has taken place in India very different in character from that which was anticipated by the Germans. They are now beginning to realise what it is to be driven out of their trenches at the point of the Indian bayonet. According to a Berlin news item, "the troops of India were told that they were being sent to Europe for a military tournament." This must have been written by the author of that famous "Mohammedan uprising" story. The Indians have gone to the front in the full knowledge of what was before them and with expressed determination to "do or die" for the cause. No part of the British Empire has excelled India in its loyalty on this occasion. If any Indian in the army sent to Europe was ignorant that Great Britain was involved in war he must have been the only one, for the newspapers of India, let alone the ruling chiefs of his native land, had as much to say about the conflict before he left as those of Europe, and nowhere does news travel more quickly than it does from Bombay to Bhutan or from Tuticorin to Peshawar.

Daily Press.

The War Outlook.

Whereas Great Britain and her Allies are able to throw their whole strength into the actual war of men without a disconcerting and unnerving thought as to what is happening at Home, Germany and Austria have to fight strong and gradually strengthening forces in arms, while at Home the people, menaced by the dread spectre of hunger, are revealing the first indication of a moving towards that point when people of the same flesh and blood oppose each other in the struggle to ward off an insidious enemy. With such a condition of things slowly developing day-by-day, one cannot have many fears as to the issue; and the disastrous effects caused by a conflict with Powers whose force of arms are now more than equal, and whose economic influences are practically untouched can have but one issue for Germany. The continual and increasing tugging and straining at that which gives life to an army, the vitality without which armed men are more or less puppets, may not yet have had any marked effect upon the morale or fighting qualities of the Teuton men-at-arms. Its gradual demoralising tendencies, however, cannot long be warded off; and when that time arrives the military masters of Germany will be brought face to face with the tragic folly of their dream schemes, and the remnants of what were undoubtedly a great people cannot fail to condemn in their anguish those who have so blatantly and brutally deceived them.

China Mail.

Field Marshal Sir John French's Despatch.

After the somewhat indefinite news telegraphed recently, this despatch is all the more welcome. It points to the tremendous nature of the struggle and shows more convincingly than ever, that of late Germany's chief objective has been Calais. As with Paris so with Calais, the enemy has been not only foiled in their strategy and defeated in their tactics, but they have been repulsed with very heavy losses. The enemy is still very much numerically superior, but, notwithstanding, the French and British troops are more than holding their own at most points, while, as the despatch referred to abundantly proves, they have had much the better of the later engagements on the Ypres-Arras front. Soon Lord Kitchener's second Army will be able to render assistance and, thus reinforced, we may confidently look forward to further triumphs of the Allies.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1914.

OVER FIRE!

Letters from a Member of the
Royal Flying Corps.

The *Daily Mail* has received the following letters, sent to his mother by one of our daring air scouts at the front:—

No.—Squadron,
Royal Flying Corps,
British Expeditionary Force.
Sept. 28, 1914.

My dearest Mother,—I have settled down in front of a table, with the fixed intention of writing a whole letter to you straight off the reel if I can, because I don't often have much time to myself.

I am having a grand time, the time of my life, and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. Life out here is so totally different from anything you could possibly imagine that it is almost impossible to describe it. As I write I hear the sounds of a great battle—guns firing, shells bursting; men are being killed and wounded, while here am I comfortably writing a letter after a comfortable breakfast and expecting an equally comfortable lunch. But that is because it doesn't happen to be my turn for reconnaissance, worse luck.

It is most amusing to compare one day with another, or even one hour with the hour after it. For instance, take a typical day. At six o'clock you are just finishing breakfast. In less than an hour you are up in the air, twenty-odd miles away, with a battle going on under your very nose—hundreds of thousands of men in various positions pegging away at each other from their various trenches (a good many of them pegging away at you). It looks so funny from the air, because you can see it all and both sides, whereas down below they can't see what they're firing at in a good many cases; it is merely scientific slaughter. A battery will perhaps know that some of the enemy are entrenched in a certain area. It will train its guns on to that area without perhaps even seeing if the guns have effect. For instance, the other day I saw guns dropping shells after shells into a certain area and there wasn't a man within miles of it!

A Grand Sight from Above.
The day before yesterday I saw some German shells bursting bang in the middle of some of our trenches—one after another. The slaughter must have been terrific. It's a grand sight from above. We have our share as well, because they have anti-aircraft guns popping at us all over the place, not to mention rifle fire and shrapnel. It is awfully interesting to notice the old positions, which have had to be abandoned owing to shell fire. You can see great holes where the shells have burst all round them. I wish I could describe some of the things I have seen.

Yesterday an old peasant brought me some powder which he said he had taken out of a bomb. I made him show me the bomb, and handed it if it wasn't one of our bombs which hadn't gone off! He had actually hacked it open with a hammer and a screwdriver. It's a damn lucky thing for him that he didn't start hammering the striker, because if he had he would have been in kingdom come by now. One of those bombs killed fifteen men a few days ago! Good-bye and best love,
Your affectionate son.

A—
Baptism of Fire.
No.—Squadron, R.F.C.,
British Expeditionary Force.

In the field, Sept. 30, 6 p.m.
My dearest Mother,—I got your letter to-day just after I had come back from a reconnaissance of about 120 miles. I got absolutely frozen, but I am getting used to that now. Besides, it's all in the day's work. It wasn't quite such an interesting reconnaissance as usual. We dropped one or two bombs on some bivouacs that must have stirred them up a bit, because they began firing at us with rifles. We only got hit once, but then the machine we were in is rather hard to hit because its speed is something like eighty miles an hour.

The Germans have some special guns for dealing with aircraft. They consist of a gun which fires

NOTICE

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Madame D. C. CASULLI,
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Rooms Nos. 91 and 92,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

I lived there (the name of the place was Solve-sur-Lambre, on the east of Maubeuge) for five years, and after blessing me (!) caught hold of my hand and wished me good luck. Just as we left the ground we were hit again; this time it hit the machine. It was altogether a most exciting afternoon. When we got back I counted twelve hits. Considering we were so low, they certainly ought to have done better than that! The next reconnaissance I made I had a taste of "Archibald"—the anti-aircraft gun. We were up by Valenciennes, which was infested with Germans. Suddenly I saw five or six thick white puffs of smoke beneath us, which were shells bursting. The next time they made a better shot and were on the same level, but to the left—and on. At one time we had eight shells bursting round us at once. Another machine was about 1,000 ft. above us at the time, and when we got back the people in it told me that they really thought we were going to be done in that time. Since then the old gun has been at us every day. One day I took up my camera and waited until it had set up about six or seven shells and took a photo of them bursting. I hope it will come out well—although there won't be much to see.

"Herr Flier."
Strange to say, the type of machine that I flew has had extraordinarily bad luck. There were only four of them, and this is what has happened to them. The first one met its end at Amiens. I daresay you read about it in the papers. It crashed to the ground and burst into flames—both pilot and passenger were burnt to death. The second one met its end on the way from Amiens to Maubeuge, the pilot breaking both his legs and the passenger being killed. The third was mine. I was turning too close to the ground and one of the wings caught in the ground and smashed itself. The machine was sent away for repairs, but I haven't heard of it since. The fourth machine was found but a few hours having been missing for two days. Nothing has been heard of the pilot or the passenger, but I think they must have been shot by the Germans because the wreckage of the machine showed bullet holes in it. That is the worst of an "Army aviator's" fate. If he is brought down by the enemy's guns he

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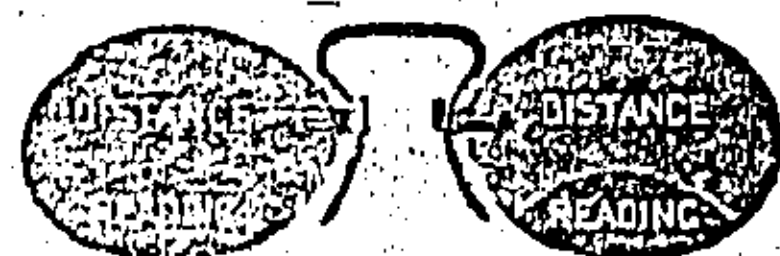
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just doesn't come back and is never seen again. That is what happened to poor young — and —; they were both in my squadron. They didn't come back and nobody knew what had become of them till a few days ago, when some war correspondent who had been taken prisoner by the Germans reported that he had seen a grave with a cross on which was written "Herr Flier," a Englishman, north of Mons, and the wreckage of the machine near the grave answered to the description of the machine they were flying.

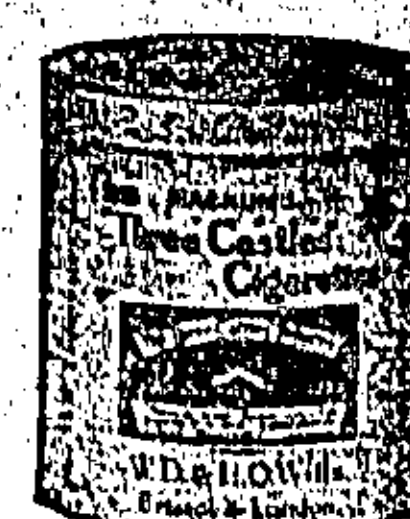
"Why I am Alive Now."
Poor little —! I was sharing a bed with him in the billet we had at Maubeuge. He was an awfully nice fellow. Just before he went up he said, "I think I'll take a stock of tobacco with me in case I get collared by the Germans!" He took the tobacco, but it was no use to him—perhaps it was to the Germans. It may

interest you to know that by rights I should have been killed instead of —. They wanted an observer, so I was told to go with —. Then the major said to me, "No, we won't send you because you are a pilot. We'll send you on another reconnaissance." So he sent — instead, and, incidentally, that is why I am alive now.

Oct. 1, 9.30 a.m.—It was a bit cold last night. When I woke up at about five this morning the blankets were covered with frost. It is quite warm now though, and a simply glorious day.

I must stop now because the motor is leaving for the station in five minutes and I must get this ready. So good-bye and best love from your affectionate son.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914.

ANOTHER WAR-MAKER.

We hear a great deal, from day to day, about General von Bernhardi, but are only just beginning to hear of a man whose writings have had a far wider reach among modern Germans; von Treitschke to wit, or "the deaf war philosopher" as Thomas Hardy has described him. English people are far behind the Americans, the Germans, the Japanese and—must we add?—even the Chinese, when it comes to the study of foreign books in the language in which they were written; and the mere accident of but few of Treitschke's lectures having been translated into English has been quite sufficient to keep him a sealed book to the Britisher in general. We notice from Home papers received yesterday, however, that Mr. A. L. Gowan has published a translation of "Selections" from the work of this militarist, and it is conceivable that many of the latter's theories will now cause the stolid British reader to gaze and to wonder.

Von Treitschke knew, or appeared to know, a great deal more about warfare, colonial policies, sea-power, foreign politics and woman's suffrage than may usually be expected of a mere university professor; and unquestionably he is one of those who, being dead, yet has contrived to throw into his literary work that which is destined to live after him. Readers of Nietzsche's books may have no difficulty in recognising many of the humane and sensible notions of his compatriot; e.g. "Small nations must go." But here is a far more dangerous man than Nietzsche, for there are elements of strong practicality in his work, there are points which will commend themselves, at first sight, to many a Britisher, and he is not to be dismissed offhand as a dangerous visionary who ought to have been kept permanently in a madhouse.

Dominion is the keynote of Treitschke's message; Imperialism in fact; and there are doubtless many Germans who would retaliate, to any British protest against him: "But you Britishers teach and believe in Imperialism; it is the breath of your national nostrils." Maybe; but the Imperialism of the honest British Tory and that of a Prussian blood-and-iron monomaniac are two widely different matters. Treitschke tells us—as half a score of his fellow-countrymen have told us—that small, weak nations should be absorbed by strong ones; and Kaiser Wilhelm, acting on that principle, has decided to interfere with an entirely inoffensive people like the Belgians. When has Britain sought to do this kind of thing where any European nation was concerned? Had she acted on that principle she could have smashed Germany itself, years ago. What chance would the patchwork and disunited Germany of pre-Franco-Prussian War days have stood against Britain's army and navy? In regard to non-European countries, too, Treitschke's doctrines have been carried pretty much into effect; and with what result? How much money have the Chinese of Tsingtau, the Papuans of German New Guinea, the Kanakas of Samoa or the blacks of East and West Africa subscribed to help this beneficent kaiserdom in its extremity? How many of the natives of these countries honestly believe that they have in anywise profited by German rule? Yet if we look at British territory we see quite another thing. Many Indian soldiers have already left their homes and have laid down their lives for the sake of their Emperor, and many more are ready to follow them. Strange that they should do this if British dominion is so tyrannical. Strange, too, that Hongkong and Singapore should contain hundreds of thousands of Chinese, if the British flag is so despotic as one to live under. Britain undoubtedly is Imperialistic, and long may she remain so, provided she can do as she has done in the past—benefit incalculably the natives of the new territories which she has become possessed of, and make it a pride and a glory to them to live under her sway. Can the teaching of such men as von Treitschke ever accomplish a similar result? His idea might have been excellent in the early ages of the world, but to-day rational human Society has no time to spare for them.

Our Post Office Again.

We have sometimes thought of running a daily record of the sins, negligences and ignorances of that divinely ordained institution the Hongkong Post Office, but charity and want of space forbid. Among the many minor masterpieces of system on which one might congratulate it, is the condition of affairs that obtains on mail days at the registered-letter and stamp counters. This morning, for example, a luckless Britisher, whose time happens to be valuable, found the registered-letter department in the hands of one clerk, while a mob of office coolies—at least thirty—stood between the Britisher and all hope of getting his letter registered. After waiting some time he addressed a stamp-clerk in tones of humility and supplication and thus managed to get his letter handed to the over-worked youth in charge of the book; otherwise he might still be there. In any other office in the Far East there would be three or four clerks on the register or busy days, as well as a special counter for Europeans.

Rum for the Troops.

Under the above head we gave, yesterday, the views of various distinguished commanders on the subject of alcoholic liquors. One is heartily glad to see this question approached sanely, and by practical men, for undoubtedly sympathy has often been alienated from the cause of temperance by the diatribes of persons with whom totalitarianism was a mania. One word from a man like Earl Kitchener will go farther than a thousand from the temperance stump-orator who would fain have us believe that half a pint of beer will damn us irretrievably. While the world has no time for such orators, it has a good deal for the man who will approach the matter cautiously, non-dictatorially and from an entirely common-sense point of view.

Alcohol and Nerves.

If there be less alcohol consumed by Britishers nowadays than formerly, it is mainly because of the increased popularity of athletics. Sportsmen have had to recognise the fact that they cannot serve two masters, and that, if they are going to drink excessively, it will be at the expense of nerve and wind. And if nerve be wanted in the sports field and in the boxing ring, how much more necessary is it in battle? On this matter we may well re-quote Admiral Jellicoe: "As regards straight shooting, it is everyone's experience that abstinence is necessary to the highest efficiency." This is not the irresponsible utterance of a crank, but the serious conviction of a matter-of-fact man who knows what he is talking about and who has nothing to gain by joining in a popular cry, though everything to gain by the fitness of the men under his command.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Boxer, who was cut off in his prime the other night, by a police bullet. Boxer, who was an intimate friend of everybody's, and we have many times shared our mutton chop at tiffin with him, while he gave us his opinion of men, dogs, things and the muzzling order. One can, perhaps, hardly blame the police for having shot him, for, poor little chap, he had broken the law, by being out after hours; and the police have their instructions. But the question arises, would the muzzling order be in force, and would there be any danger of rabies now, had the Government previously ordered the prompt shooting of the dozens of mangy, masterless and half-starved beasts that have been wandering about the Colony, for years past, without homes and without a licence? But we have a pleasing little way in Hongkong of locking the door after the horse has been stolen, as well as of making the innocent suffer for the guilty.

Going to War Zone.

Cambridge (Mass.) October 19.—Nicholas Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, L.I., a nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, has resigned an assistant professorship of history at Harvard that he might go to Europe, "to be near the war." He said he planned to stay abroad until the war was over and then return to take up his teaching.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE'S NEVER A ROSE IN ALL THE WORLD BUT MAKES SOME GREEN SPRAY SWEETER.
THERE'S NEVER A WIND IN ALL THE SKY BUT MAKES SOME BIRD WING FLEETER.—Anon.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 68; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 61; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to-morrow.
Canadian Mail.—Closed to-day at 10 a.m.

French Mail.—Closed to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at noon.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 49 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 8.15-10d.

Royal Birthday.

To-day being the birthday of Queen Alexandra, the men of-war in port dressed ship.

Visitors.

Mr. W. Newton Gilbert, formerly Vice-Governor of the Philippines, arrived in the Colony by the Shinyo Maru, accompanied by Mrs. Newton-Gilbert.

"The Grotesques" Coming.

We are informed that "The Grotesques," a noted concert party, are touring the East under the management of Mr. M. Bandmann and are to be expected in Hongkong early in the new year.

To Prison for Theft.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with the theft of six yards of flannel from Carmenia Alves, Kowloon, and also with the theft of one blanket and two jackets from Mrs. Alves' mah. The prisoner was sentenced to two months, with four hours' stocks.

Army Appointments.

Lieutenant C. W. O. Shipley, from the 3rd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed second lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant T. H. A. Morris and Second Lieutenant A. C. R. Kearns, 3rd Battalion Gloucester Regiment, have been appointed second lieutenants in the Slushers; Second Lieutenant E. E. Mulock, Special Reserve of the Devonshire Regiment, and Second Lieutenant F. G. B. Savile, from the 3rd Battalion, have been appointed second lieutenants in the Cornwall Light Infantry.

K. O. Y. L. I. Prisoners.

It is unofficially announced that the following officers of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry are prisoners of war in Germany:—Lieutenant-Colonel K. C. Bond, Captain W. E. Gatacre, Captain A. R. Keppel, Captain L. Simpson, Captain O. H. Aukmyd, Captain A. H. G. Luther, Second Lieutenant H. B. Hibbert, Lieutenant T. Reynolds, Second Lieutenant J. B. Noel, Lieutenant G. O. Wynne, Lieutenant C. H. Rawdon, and Lieutenant W. H. Unett. These were all reported killed in action or missing in the retreat from Mons.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D. state:—

Joined.—Pte. H. J. Nairn joined the Corps on the 27th instant, allotted Corps No. 1707, and posted to Scouts Company.

Transfer.—Corpl. E. M. Raymond is transferred from Right Section M. G. Co., to H.K.V.R. dated 1st December, 1914.

Resignations.—Sapper C. A. J. Wilkie is permitted to resign on Medical Certificate: Pte. Harwick and Pte. Stark, Sutherland, Bearers Section; Pte. Melbye, Right Section M. G. Co. Parades.—Parades for to-morrow Tuesday 1st December, 6.15 a.m. under Co. Officers, 5.15 p.m. Aiming Drill, Musketry exercises, etc. under S. M. Colley, D.O.L.I. All recruits under an Instructor.

Detail.—On duty, Scouts Company. Officers on duty, Lieut. Wall, 2nd Lt. Cunningham and 2nd Lt. Swire. Orderly Officer, 2nd Lt. Swire. To furnish Guard, Scouts Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Hall; to-morrow, Sergt. Sutherland.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE GERMAN FAILURES.

How One Scheme Has Given Way to Another.

If there is one thing more than another which the news of the past few weeks has indicated it is that failure is dogging the steps of the Germans all along the line in their contact with the Allies. Scheme after scheme on which the Kaiser had set his heart has had to be abandoned, and nowhere has the set-back been more marked than where the enemy's troops have knocked up against British. It may here be recalled that, at the beginning of the war, the German headquarters staff boasted that they would reach Paris if it cost them a million men. Well, they have not got to Paris yet, and they never will, but they have lost well over the million men. In one week's fighting from the Belgian coast to Lille, where their reinforced right flank had made furious efforts to burst through the Allies' line, the Germans dropped no fewer than 100,000 men. That may be taken as a typical instance of the slaughter which the Allies have been inflicting on the enemy.

The Second Failure.

Foiled in their dash for Paris, the Kaiser's troops, have since tried to carry out the second part of their programme in France. They have attempted to seize the coast down to Calais and to cut off the supplies for our Army by operating with torpedo and submarine craft in the Channel. But they have failed in this effort just as they failed before in their more ambitious plan. In putting the attempt into operation, the Kaiser has had his wish gratified. He expressed the hope, in the early days of the war, that the pick of his troops might meet the British "just once." His Guards, or what is left of them, probably share that part of the Imperial wish. They have been hurled against our men at long odds, and have been thrown back time and again, with slaughter that must have amounted to carnage. Thus to-day the German armies consist very largely of welded scraps. No such condition, however, threatens the Allies. Although we have suffered heavy losses, our Army in France and Belgium is to-day numerically stronger and more efficient than at the beginning of the war. No British battalions, we venture to assert, have had to be incorporated together. And by this time the first batch of Kitchener's new army must be fit for anything, while the second lot is under hard training and will soon be ready for the field.

The Latest.

But as fast as one scheme breaks down, the Germans trot forth another. They are now talking much about aerial navies and re-arming the German Fleet with guns that will outrange our own. Much of this talk can be set down as mere balderdash. The German Fleet cannot be re-organised in war time without being out of action for a considerable period of time, and, in any event, two can play at re-arming. Indeed, it is an open secret that some very big cannon are now being turned out, both in England and in France. Looking at the situation all round, the Allies may feel every confidence at the manner in which events are developing. They are more than holding their own at present, and that is all they desire to do at the moment. The time will come when other policies will have to be put into operation. But that time is not yet.

Tsingtau Affairs.

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce has received notice from the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, stating that Tsingtau has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War, and all applications for the protection of cargo on German or Austrian steamers lying at Tsingtau should be made to the Minister of War. Hitherto such applications received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs have been transferred to the War Office.

ST. ANDREW'S CONCERT.

A Great Success Achieved.

Although there were good reasons for not holding the customary St. Andrew's Ball this year, Hongkong Scotsmen were determined not to let "the 30th" pass without a celebration of some sort. They therefore decided to substitute a grand concert for the ball, and the event, which took place at the Theatre Royal last night, was on a scale as ambitious as was possible in the circumstances. The decorations were most lavish and appropriate, and they were not merely confined to the theatre itself, for the adjoining halls, which are generally utilised for dancing, were fitted out as refreshment rooms and here, as well, as in the theatre, b. t. d. a. x. a. s. t. a. r. g. e. s. shields, clan crests, tartans and heather were introduced into the scheme of decoration with most happy results. The scenery and lighting effects which were revealed on the rise of the curtain were also decidedly fine, and the whole affair may be described as a brilliant success. As is known, the concert was arranged in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, which will handomely benefit from the proceeds. The St. Andrew's Society has certainly nothing to learn in the way of organising events of this kind, as is shown by the fact that the combined efforts of the members resulted in every available seat being taken up very many days before the date of the concert. Amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and party from Government House.

As to the concert itself, it revealed a wealth of local talent of no mean order, and many of the items had to be repeated, so that the programme took over three hours to get through. It started with the famous overture to "William Tell," by the band of the 74th Punjabis, whose playing gave great delight, both in this item and in a later contribution appropriate to the occasion—"Reminiscences of Scotland." Mr. George Lamert showed that he still retains his vocal capacities by the happy manner in which he rendered "The Garden of Allah," while Mrs. Hill gave an old favourite, "Angus Macdonald," in very pleasing style. One of the most delightful items of the evening was the male voice quartette, "Scots Wha Hae," in which Messrs. J. N. R. Allan, W. Brown, F. Gray and J. Smith were associated. Their voices blended admirably, and their tone and expression throughout were all that could be desired. They were deservedly encored. Later came two bracketed violin duets by Mrs. Murray Scott and Mrs. Aubrey, with Mrs. Cromie at the piano, and these were given with charming taste. Mme. de Magalhães Correa made her debut before a Hongkong audience and revealed herself as a most polished singer. She was loudly recalled for her contribution, "Mignon" and later, was associated with Mr. Lamert, with excellent results, in the duet "Una Sera d'Amore." Mr. R. Sutherland is an old favourite with Hongkong audiences, and he sent the house into screams of laughter in his sketch, "Our Penny Concert." The first part of the programme concluded with the Strathpey and Reel of Tulloch, which, as danced by Messrs. K. R. Macaskill, D. G. Nicoll, A. L. Shields and F. Soutar, with Mr. Neil Drummond as piper, brought joy to the hearts of the Scotsmen present, and, of course, it had to be repeated.

"King Charles," sung by Mr. H. L. Jones, was a most spirited item, and it was given with that skill and finish which we always associate with the efforts of this well-known vocalist. Miss Alix Gordon used a voice of rare richness and quality with splendid results in "My Ain Folk," while in "Quits," another strain, Mr. F. Soutar hit the popular fancy in "There's a Piper Playin' in the Morning." Little Miss Mary Hyde simply brought the house down with her extremely well executed Highland Fling and Sword Dance, for which Mr. P. Douglas Wilson piped. The last item of all was unique and

THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

Local Men who will go to the Front.

In addition to those already mentioned in the Telegraph, the following gentlemen have been accepted and have signed up for service in the special contingent which it is announced by His Excellency the Governor will be sent home from this Colony:—

Mr. F. L. L. (Messrs. H. Wick-ling and Company).

Mr. B. B. B. (Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company).

Mr. E. L. B. (Pacific Mail S. S. Co.).

Mr. W. W. W. (Aster House Hotel).

Mr. D. D. D. (Kowloon Dock).

Mr. W. G. G. (Royal Naval Dockyard).

Mr. M. Griffin.

Mr. G. Hermitage.

Mr. E. J. May (33, Caine Road).

Mr. R. J. Mooney (Aster House Hotel).

Mr. J. S. S. (Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming).

The names previously given are:—

Mr. A. F. Briggs (South China Morning Post).

Mr. J. O. Chalmers (Public Works Department).

Mr. G. O. Jorge (Messrs. Jorge and Company).

Mr. E. W. Evers (Messrs. Watson and Company).

Mr. H. E. Victor (Messrs. Goldring and Phillips).

Mr. O. A. J. Wilkie (Kowloon).

Sergeant A. Paterson (Hongkong Police).

Mr. R. Heilgers (Aster House Hotel).

Mr. A. N. Joseland (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire).

Mr. B. Forster (Aster House Hotel).

Mr. H. S. Japson (Messrs. S. J. David and Company).

Mr. R. Lapsley (Kowloon Dock).

Mr. G. W. Rogers (Canton).

Mr. A. Hall (S. S. Onsang).

Mr. G. D. Proctor (Aster House Hotel).

striking to a degree. It was a tableau representative of the fighting men of the Allies, and in the group were British, French and Japanese soldiers and sailors, as well as representatives of Belgium and Russia, to say nothing of the Boy Scouts. It was magnificently put on, and for this and for the general stage management, the audience had to thank Mr. R. Sutherland, who was greatly assisted in working out the tableau details by the Allied Consuls of Hongkong. The evening's accompanists were Mrs. Cromie, Miss D. Gordon, Professor A. Galluzzi, Mr. A. O. Davison and Mr. George Grimbale. It should be mentioned that, in addition to the instrumental music of the Punjabis' Band, the Pipe Band of the 40th Pathans played at the beginning of the concert and during the interval.

During the interval Chief Landale (President of the Society) was piped on to the stage, and in a brief speech he announced that the Prince of Wales' Fund would benefit by \$2,500 as a result of the concert. He stated that greetings had been sent to kindred societies at Tientsin, Shanghai, Weihaiwei, Manila, Cebu, Hankow, Bangkok, Singapore, Penang, Canton, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Amoy; and read the replies from each.

Those most actively concerned in the arrangements for the celebration were:—

Concert Committee:—Mr. R. Sutherland (Convener), Mr. K. E. Greig, Dr. J. D. Allan, Dr. O. Forayth, Mr. E. Ormiston, Mr. A. L. Shields (Hon. Secretary).

Decorations:—Mr. R. M. Dyer (Convener), Mr. W. O. Jack, Mr. G. Duncan.

Refreshment:—Mr. H. F. Campbell (Convener), Mr. B. Munro.

A special word is due to Mr. G. Duncan, who undertook the bulk of the decorations, while Mr. Shields, as Hon. Secretary, put in an endless amount of detailed work.

Messrs. F. Robertson and W. A. Cornell are to be congratulated on the light effects.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE VICTORIA THEATRE AND EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAF.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—The Procurator of the Dominion Missions in the Far East (commonly referred to as "The Spanish Procurator") has drawn our attention to the reports in the Press of Saturday's proceedings at the Magistrate's in the case of an alleged illegal possession of opium.

In the course of such proceedings it appears to have been stated by Counsel for the defendant that the Spanish Procurator was interested in the Victoria Theatre and the Empire Cinematograph as licensees.

We are requested by the Procurator to state that neither the Spanish Procurator, or the Procurator himself personally, is interested in any way in the Theatre, or the Cinematograph, or the ground on which they stand, either as owner, mortgagee, licensee, or in any other respect. Both the Procurator and the Procurator personally are entirely uninterested in the affairs of the concerns referred to or of the proprietors thereof.

In view of the statements above alluded to, we are requested to ask you to be good enough to give this letter publicity in your columns.

Yours faithfully,
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON, AND HASTON.

Solicitors for the Spanish Procurator.

Hongkong, Nov. 30, 1914.

[In our report of the case referred to, no mention whatever was made of the Procurator of the Dominion Missions or of the Spanish Procurator.—Ed.]

CRICKET.

Police v. Craigengower.

The following are the scores in a cricket match played between the Police and Craigengower C. C., on the latter's ground, resulting in a handsome win for the former:—

Craigengower C. C.					
R. A. Carruthers, b Kelly	4				
R. Pestonji, c Reed, b Kelly	0				
W. H. Vivesash, c Kent, b Grimmett	19				
G. T. Braga, c & b Grimmett	1				
W. E. Rose, c Robertson, b Kelly	4				
L. A. Rose, b Kelly	21				
D. Kharas, c Ogg, b Robertson	6				
Southern, c Pitt, b Robertson	20				
J. D. Noris, not out	2				
Taylor, c Booker, b Kelly	4				
Extras	1				
	82				

Bowling.					
O. M. R. W.					
Kelly 10 1 46 5					
Grimmett 7 1 30 2					
Robertson 23 0 5 2					

Police.					
Pitt, b Taylor	11				
Ogg, b Taylor	9				
Booker, c Vivesash, b Carruthers	8				
Grimmett, b Taylor	5				
Kelly, c & b Braga	15				
Kent, not out	27				
Robertson, c Braga, b Pestonji	1				
Reid, b Pestonji	6				
H. Reid, b Southern	7				
Extras	13				
	102				

Bowling.					
O. M. R. W.					
Taylor 9 1 35 3					
Carruthers 5 0 22 1					
Braga 5 0 21 1					
Southern 4 1 5 1					
Pestonji 3.2 1 6 2					

Prince Eitel Friedrich injured. It is announced from Berlin that Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Emperor's second son, was thrown from his horse during the fighting, and hurt his knee. Prince Joachim, who was wounded some weeks ago, is awaiting the Emperor's permission to return to the front.

INDIA'S GREAT LOYALTY.

HOW THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES HAVE RALLIED TO THE EMPIRE'S CALL.

Magnificent Offers of Men, War Equipment and Money.

The following papers, relating to the support offered by the Princes and peoples of India to His Majesty in connection with the war, have been forwarded to us with an official request for publication:—

No. 1.

Message from the King Emperor to the Princes and peoples of India, 8th September, 1914.

The King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following message to the Princes and peoples of India:—To the Princes and peoples of My Indian Empire;

During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire at Home and Overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilisation and the peace of mankind.

The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace.

My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned.

Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind.

I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and of India.

Among the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the population of my Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian subjects and by the Feudatory Princes and the Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm.

Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict has touched my heart, and has inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and myself.

I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of goodwill and fellowship which greeted my return in February, 1912, after the solemn ceremony of my coronation at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.

No. 2.

House of Lords.

Wednesday, 9th September, 1914. My Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for India (The Marquess of Crewe).—My Lords, I think it will be of interest to the House if I state what has happened in reference to the wonderful series of offers of assistance and support which have been received from the Indian Empire, and the response which has been made to those offers. In the first instance—although it is, of course, not the first in order of date—I will read to the House a message which His Majesty has sent to the Princes and Peoples of India. The King's message is as follows:—(See No. 1.)

I received yesterday a summary of offers of service and money made in India to the Viceroy, of which I think it will be interest-

ing if I convey the general gist to your Lordships. The rulers of the Indian native states, numbering nearly 700 altogether, have, with one accord, rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their states. From among the many Princes and nobles who volunteered for service in the war the Viceroy has chosen the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rulam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the Heir Apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Maharajah of Cooh Behar, together with other Princes belonging to noble families. It will, I know, be of interest to your noble lordships' House, where he has so many personal friends, to know that the veteran Sir Pertab Singh, in spite of his seventy years, refused to be denied the right of serving the King Emperor in person, and is himself going to the front, accompanied by his great nephew, the reigning Maharajah, who is only sixteen years of age, and who has been brought up at Wellington College and has also, perhaps, become known to some of your Lordships. These have already joined the Expeditionary force. There are some other Princes, the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, and the Maharajah of Gwalior—also known to many of your Lordships—who, together with the Heir Apparent of Palampur, were, to their great regret, prevented from quitting their states.

There are twenty-seven states in India that maintain Imperial Service troops, and immediately on the outbreak of war the services of all those corps were placed at the disposal of the Viceroy. From twelve of those states the Viceroy has accepted contingents of Infantry, Cavalry, Sappers, and transport, and also the Bikaner Camel Corps; and some of those have already embarked on active service. Further than that, a number of Chiefs, entirely on their own volition, combined to provide a hospital ship to be named "The Loyalty" for the use of the Expeditionary force. I think I mentioned to the House before that the Maharajah of Mysore had placed a sum of Rs. 50 Lakhs at the disposal of the Government for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary force. The Viceroy adds that the Maharajah of Gwalior, besides sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship—the idea of which was started by himself and that eminent lady the Begum of Bhopal—has placed large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India for the purpose of providing a great number of horses as remounts. From Mahomedan Loharu in the Punjab and from two states in Baluchistan there are offers of camels with drivers to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and Sardars of those States. The Maharajah of Rewa, a distinguished Chief in Central India, has offered his troops, his treasury and even his private jewellery to be placed at the disposal of the King Emperor. I ought to add that a number of chiefs, the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Maharajah of Bundi, besides the Maharajah of Gwalior the Maharajah of Indore and the Maharajah of Orcha have besides subscribed large sums to the fund of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Maharajah Holkar offers, free of all charge, all the horses belonging to his State's forces which the Government may find it convenient to accept. The Nizam of Hyderabad has made a similar offer, as also have the Jam Nagnagar and some of the other Bombay Chiefs. The Viceroy adds that every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the whole of the resources of his

State at the disposal of the King Emperor. I ought to add that a number of chiefs, the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Maharajah of Bundi, besides the Maharajah of Gwalior the Maharajah of Indore and the Maharajah of Orcha have besides subscribed large sums to the fund of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

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THE FUTURE OF TSINGTAU.

Appointment of Chinese Delegate.

Peking, Nov. 18.

The Japanese Minister has officially notified the fall of Tsingtau on the 7th and its formal transfer to Japan on the 10th instant, and, at the same time, Dr. N. Hioki made certain conditional proposals about this territory and requests an early answer. President Yuan held a meeting with Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, Secretary of State, Vice-President Li Yuan-hung and Mr. Sun Pao-chi, Foreign Minister, yesterday afternoon, to draw up the reply. Mr. Ku Hung-chuan, of the Waichiao-pu, has left for Tientsin and Tsingtau.

President Yuan is considering the appointment of a high official to represent the Chinese Republic at the coming conference at Tsingtau between the British and Japanese Governments. This conference will be held at Tsingtau shortly, to decide the administration of that territory, until the termination of the hostilities in Europe.

According to Chinese reports from Tientsin, says the N. O. Daily News, only a couple of hundred of British troops will be left at Tsingtau until the termination of the war, while the remainder of the Expeditionary Force will be despatched to India or Egypt.

Rewards for Chinese Troops. On the fall of Tsingtau, President Yuan sent \$20,000 to Weihien to reward the troops of the 5th Division for their extra patience in preserving the existing friendly relations between China and Japan during the conflict round Tsingtau, especially when the Japanese occupied the Kiauchau-Tientsin Line. Lieutenant Chang Shu-yuan has been given a suit of official clothes and one sword. It is earnestly hoped there will be no further cause for Japan to violate Chinese neutrality after the elimination of German interests in Shantung.

A Chinese writer in one of the vernacular papers of Tientsin expresses the opinion that the sudden fall of the German leased territory of Tsingtau on the 7th and its unconditional capitulation on the 10th instant to the Anglo-Japanese forces came as a complete surprise to the Chinese masses, who have been led to believe that the Germans were to defend their leased territory, which was taken from China by compulsion in 1898, to the last man and horse, and that as the Germans had spent so much money and brain in building up the beautiful port which is called "little Germany" in the Far East, their last desperate plan was to blow up the entire town by high explosives so that only a piece of barren ground would be left to the victors.

In the eyes of the Chinese, especially those officials and students who were educated in Germany, the feeble resistance of the German garrison on the night of the 9th instant and the subsequent unconditional surrender to the Japanese is a serious loss of German prestige which cannot be regained for a long time to come, for most Chinese believe that "Germans will never surrender" even in such a dangerous and isolated position as Tsingtau.

This writer says that he has been informed by a German gentleman that Tsingtau, like other German Colonies, is now temporarily placed under the care of the Allies, who will quietly restore it to Germany when peace is concluded in Europe. Hence the garrison did not resist the attack of the Anglo-Japanese forces with the dash and bravery which characterised the German armies in France, Belgium and East Prussia.

N.D.L. Steamer Sunk.

It appears that the steamer Gneissau of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, which used to run out to Singapore and the Far East, was sunk in Antwerp harbour during the siege of the port.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. 5555 R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yau-mat service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

E. W. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1914.

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WANTED A Compradore with \$10,000 for a guaranteed paying business. Apply "BRITISHER," Hongkong Telegraph.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. \$Miyazaki Maru (SATUR., 5th Dec. at 10 a.m.) \$Kikano Maru (WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.) Capt. Cope T. 16,000

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. \$Yokohama Maru (TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.) Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 \$Awa Maru (TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.) Capt. Hori T. 12,500

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. Tango Maru (WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.) Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru (WED., 13th Jan. at noon.) Capt. R. Takada T. 9,600

CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon. Kawachi Maru (THURS., 17th Dec.) Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. Hakushika Maru (WEDNES., 9th Dec.) Capt. T. 5,000

S'hai and Kobe. Tosa Maru (TUESDAY, 1st Dec.) Capt. Takano T. 12,000

S'hai and Kobe. Nikko Maru (TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.) Capt. Takada T. 9,600

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama. Hirano Maru (THURS., 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.) Capt. Fraser T. 16,000

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FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	3rd Dec. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	5th Dec. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.

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Tjilmanoeck	S'hai	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tjitaroen	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'hai 1st half Jan.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN 1st half Jan.
Tjikini	S'hai	2nd half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Jan.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA 1st half Jan.

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Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 13 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£80. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
SL Albans	1st Dec.	23rd Dec.
Alidenham	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 4th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 8th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 6th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Empress of Ireland Disaster.

London (Ontario), Oct. 21.

The Empress of Ireland Relief Fund Committee has decided to delay the sending of the £2,000 dollars collected, owing to the high rate of exchange at present prevailing. The money will be held in Montreal at the disposal of the Mansion House Fund.

Clan Line Dividend.

The directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

Shipping Losses in July.

The Bureau Veritas reports marine casualties during July as follows: Total losses, 17 steamers of 18,415 tons; viz: 6 British; 4 Norwegian; 2 American; 1 Argentine; 1 Austrian; 1 Spanish; 1 Portuguese; 1 Russian. The causes were: stranding 10; collision 3; fire 1; foundered 3. Lost sailors, 21 of 11,025 tons; viz: 7 American; 7 British; 3 French; 2 Uruguayan; 1 Norwegian; 1 Russian. The causes were: stranding 14; collision 3; foundered 1; abandoned 1; condemned 1; missing 1. The accidents during the month affected 344 steamers and 58 sailers. Furthermore, 4 steamers and 1 sailer were broken up or converted.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. W. D. Rogers, second officer, Tackwo, has gone acting chief officer, Kutwo.

Mr. J. G. Tate, chief officer, Kutwo, is on leave.

Mr. H. C. Taylor has been appointed second officer, Tackwo.

Mr. W. E. Lamb, chief officer, Shaohsing, has resigned.

Mr. J. Stirling, second officer, Tatung, has gone acting chief officer, Shaohsing.

Mr. W. W. Rickard, second officer, Kalgan, has gone second officer, Hunan.

Mr. E. M. Campbell, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kalgan.

Mr. A. H. Macdonald has been appointed third engineer, Shaohsing.

Mr. C. A. J. Wilkie, third engineer, Shaohsing, has resigned.

Mr. J. Johnston, from reserve, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. J. F. Timbrell, from leave, has gone supernumerary second engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. H. Crangle, second engineer, Hanyang, has gone second engineer, Hunan.

Mr. E. Peden, second engineer, Hunan, is on leave.

Mr. J. H. Cameron, second engineer, Kalgan, has gone second engineer, Hanyang.

Mr. R. Sinclair, from leave, has gone third engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. O'Leary, from leave, has gone second engineer, Kalgan.

Mr. D. V. White, third engineer, Hoihow, is on leave.

Mr. P. B. McNeil has been appointed third engineer, Hoihow.

Mr. G. Butland has been appointed second officer, Tatung.

Mr. E. J. Hempel, from reserve, has gone second officer, Shantai.

Mr. A. R. Hamilton, second officer, Shantai, has gone second officer, Hanchow.

Mr. Huber, second officer, Kwangtah, has gone second officer, Toonau.

Mr. J. Taylor, from leave, has gone second engineer, Kianghain.

Mr. D. Foreman has been appointed third engineer, Kwangtah.

Mr. Linton, third engineer, Kwailoo, is awaiting orders.

Shipping and Engineering.

The Bureau of Animal Industry issued an order on October 9 modifying the shipping laws relating to the exportation of cattle, horses and the like. These have heretofore been so stringent in comparison with the requirements from Canada, for instance, that the shipments of cattle and horses practically ceased from Atlantic ports and went by way of Halifax.

The United States requirements provided a stall for each animal and the sanitary arrangements were strict, and by the new modifications cattle may be accommodated on the decks, and there is some easing in the sanitary requirements. The order applied to New York and New Jersey ports, and it is said that it released for shipment 30,000 head of cattle. It is expected that Boston will apply to be favoured with the same modification.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Pindon, Madagaskar, Kippers &c.

ATREYNDRA CAFE

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & O'outta...	Fooksang*	Wed., 2nd Dec. at d'light
Kobe & Moji...	Fooksang*	Wed., 2nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'hai, Kobe & Moji...	Kwongsang*	Thur., 3rd Dec. at d'light
Hoihow & Haiphong...	Loksang	Thur., 3rd Dec. at noon
S'hai, Kobe & Moji...	Hangsang*	Sat., 5th Dec. at d'light
SANDAKAN...	Hinsang*	Sat., 5th Dec. at noon
MANILA...	Loongsang*	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'outta...	Onsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & Hankow...	Koonshing*	Sun., 6th Dec. at d'light
MANILA...	Yuensang*	Sat., 12th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.**
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Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL...	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON...	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE		
TACOMA & PLAND		
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE		
TACOMA & PLAND		
	Glengyle	15th Jan.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.
Telephone No. 215.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON-FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

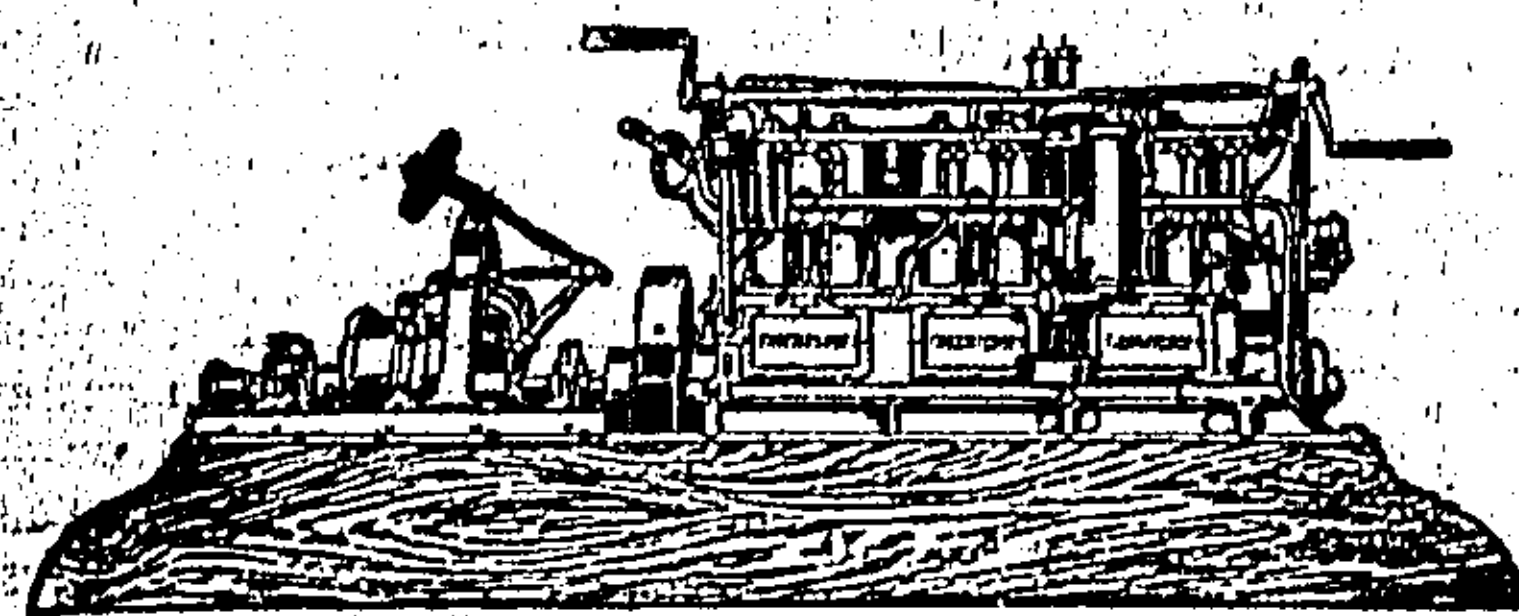
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 38' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
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50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

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O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,
Telephone Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	5, Dec.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5, Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Mershire	J. M. Co.	20, Dec.
London	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
Victoria, B.O., & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	6, Jan.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Telyuan	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	2, Dec.
Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	3, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	M. M.	3, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Banco	P. & O.	3, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	3, Dec.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	4, Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	5, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	6, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	8, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Hshika M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Bauri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Riojun M.	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Nile	P. & O.	22, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Surat	B. L.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.			23, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tiliwoeng	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tijboda	J.C.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	F. half J.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agent.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, December 1, for San Francisco, via Starbuck, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,919, O. Sakamoto, 21st ulto.—Moji, General—N. Y. K.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,010, S. Komatsubara, 22nd ulto.—Shanghai 19th ulto. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,997, T. M. Mitchell, 22nd ulto.—Moji, 19th ulto. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kueishow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 23rd ulto.—Chefoo, 17th ulto. Gen.—B. & S.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd ulto.—Hongkong, 18th ulto. Salt—J. M. & Co.

Takelang, Br. s.s. 990, W. McClure, 23rd ulto.—Swatow, 22nd ulto. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tiliwoeng, Dut. s.s. 3,016, A. Oldenburger, 24th ulto.—Java, 16th ulto. Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,391, H. E. Gilroy, 25th ulto.—Singapore, 18th ulto. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Onwen, Br. s.s. 2,708, G. F. Jenkins, 25th ulto.—Singapore, 17th ulto. Coal—Admiralty.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 25th ulto.—Kwang-yan, 22nd ulto. Gen. & Stone—Order.

Chiahsu, Br. s.s. 1,353, E. Finlayson, 27th ulto.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.

Kwangsh, Chinese s.s. 1,538, Sangster, 27th ulto.—Shanghai, 24th ulto. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,143, Davies, 27th ulto.—Shanghai, 24th ulto. Gen.—B. & S.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,433, S. Alcock, 27th ulto.—Singapore, 20th ulto. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,692, 29th Nov.—Swatow, 28th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,144, H. Sakai, 29th Nov.—Kwang-yan, 25th Nov. Lime Stone—S. T. & Co.

Eiger, Norw. s.s. 874, E. Fingelson, 28th Nov.—Dairen, Beans & Bean oil—Chinese.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, Waka, 29th Nov.—Chefoo, 23rd Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Menthol, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov. Gen.—Order.

Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov. Gen.—O. S. K.

Eumaeus, Br. s.s. 4,266, T. Baetons, 30th Nov.—Singapore, 24th Nov.—B. & S.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 703, A. Cornelinsson, 30th Nov.—Haiphong, 29th Nov. Gen.—A.R. Marty.

Kamagata Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,918, T. Yamamoto, 30th Nov.—Calcutta, 12th Nov. Gen.—D. & Co.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

s.s. "MONGOLIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Monday, Nov. 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point December 3rd 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Dec. 26th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.
E. O. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOSHING,"

having arrived from the above Ports consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 28th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1914.

TO SAIL.

THE Norwegian Steamship

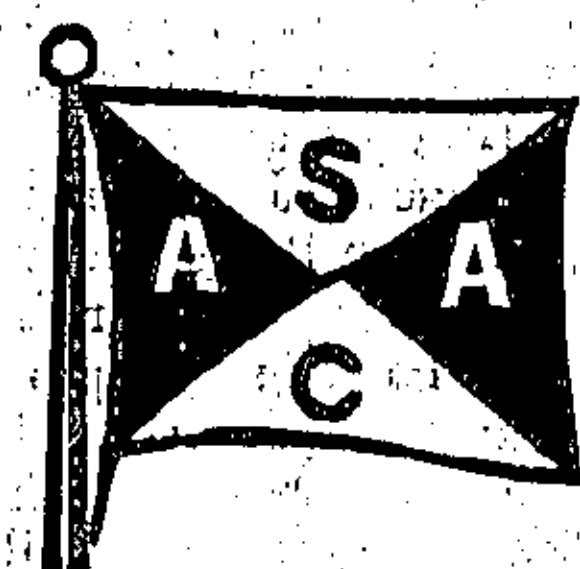
PROMETHEUS

will be despatched to Bangkok direct on or about 2nd December, 1914.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
Messrs. KIM SENG LEE,
64a, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN (WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, the 9th December.

For freight etc. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISK OF TIDE SPRINGS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	36' top bottom	30'	9' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	121'	24'	18' 6"	3' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	121'	24'	18' 6"	3' 6"
Paint Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	80'	24'	12'	2' 6"
Paint Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	80'	24'	12'	2' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI				
Coway's Dock	140'	24'	20'	7' 6"
ASERDEN				
Hong Dock	120'	24'	21'	7' 6"
Lamont Dock	120'	24'	21'	7' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

T. M. DYER & Co. M.I.N. Tsimshui Dock, Kowloon.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE TURF—BILLIARD CHATTER—CRICKET.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 30.

The turf is continuing to lose, among officers killed, good sportsmen who were much interested in racing. This applies (our racing correspondent "Centaur" writes) to Captain Charrington of the 1st Royals. He used to ride a good deal in India, and he has figured in the saddle in England both on the flat and over fences. Then young Palmer, who had recently joined the 2nd Life Guards, has fallen in action. When at Cambridge he was Master of the Drag and Captain of the Polo team. He won races at the Varsity Grind, and last National Hunt season he would ride his own horse, Extinguisher, in small steeplechases. He was very keen on riding over fences, and a fine sportsman in every way.

Events on the turf have been charged with much interest since last writing. Thus, at Sandown Park, Sir E. Cassel's Hapsburg was beaten for the Sandown Foal Stakes, a well-endowed event, by Mr. L. Neumann's Lanius. The latter enjoyed a big advantage in the weights, for Hapsburg carried full penalties by reason of his Eclipse Stakes victory. Six furlongs from home, Hapsburg interfered with both Lanius and Peter the Hermit, and the success of Lanius was distinctly meritorious in the circumstances. A sequel was forthcoming when the jockeys of the winner and Peter the Hermit lodged a complaint against Foy, the rider of Hapsburg, for foul riding. He was suspended for the meeting and reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club. This week at Newmarket the Senior Stewards suspended him until November 14.

On the following day the Sapling Plate for two-year-olds was made particularly interesting by reason of the rivalry of Lord Carnarvon's Volta and Lord Michelham's smart filly Plucky Liege, formerly inaptly named Lucky Liege. The colt had to concede 6lbs., but though there were many strong believers in him the filly was nevertheless favourite. It was a pretty race between the two, but Volta was the first to surrender, and Plucky Liege, a filly by Spearmint of great charm and speed, won cleverly by a head. The third day of the meeting at Sandown was given up to National Hunt sport, which hardly calls for notice just yet. There was sufficient vigour in it, however, to suggest that it will go on during the winter.

The last of the Newmarket Meetings for the year opened on Tuesday of this week, there being a remarkably good attendance and capital sport. Hapsburg and Lanius were in opposition again for the Limokila Stakes, and as the former was meeting his rival on 14lb. better terms he was brought right into the argument. Lanius, however, beat him again, but was himself tackled by the only other runner, who won. This was Mr. Lascombe's Arde, who had filled third place in the Cesarewitch. It was surprising to find her show this speed in a race of a mile and a quarter, but the explanation may be that she does not properly stay a Cesarewitch course. Mr. James Buchanan, whose colours are not so often successful as they ought to be, commensurate with the big

sums he has spent in bloodstock, won two races. His three-year-old filly William's Bride, by William the Third, won the Ratland Handicap of a mile and a half, and Wise Symon secured the Fordham Critterion Stakes, and he may make a really high-class three-year-old. Costello, under 8-11, won the Old Nursery of a mile for Mr. Bower Lamey, the performance being quite a smart one.

Another surprise in a big handicap, Honeywood, who won the Cambridgehire at 100 to 7, was unfancied by his owner, Mr. Solly Joel, and his trainer, Charles Peck, consequent on having made a poor show for the Duke of York Stakes at Kempton Park. On that running he had, for instance, 10lb. the worst of the argument with Diamonios. Between the latter, Ambassador (in Mr. Donald Fraser's colours) and Honeywood, there was a thrilling race in the last furlong. The latter was leading out of Abingdon Dip, and he just managed to retain it to win by a head from Ambassador, with the other horses a head away third. The favourite, San Yat, in Mr. J. B. Joel's colours, did badly, as also did that owner's St. Leger winner Black Jester. The inference is that the three-year-olds in 1914 are not of much class despite the first and second in this handicap being of that age. Perhaps it is worth mentioning as a curious coincidence that Cantilever, who won the Cambridgehire, a year ago, for Lord Harewood, was numbered "13" on the card. Honeywood was not only "13" on the card, but he drew that number in the draw for places at the start. Archelaus, who won the Moulton Stakes for Sir R. Waldie Griffiths, is a grey son of Roi Herode, sire of The Petrarch and not unlike him except, of course, that he is not endowed with his distinguished relative's wonderful speed. Still he can gallop and as he is built on a big scale, he should furnish into a notable three-year-old. Lord Durham won two races on this same afternoon, both with two-year-olds. His best winner was Lux, who won the New Nursery under 7-7, after a pretty race with Mr. Burton's D.sgoman (8-6).

Sport at the Universities. Organised sport at the Universities has almost ceased to exist. It was announced from Oxford last week that there would be no Freshmen's sports, and though the information is not official, I believe it is correct to say that the Boat Race, the most popular of all inter-University contests, will be abandoned. This decision is almost compulsory, for both at Oxford and Cambridge very few rowing men are in residence. In ordinary circumstances practice for the boat race would already have begun with the start of the Trial Eights. But even this minor race cannot be held. As a matter of fact, P. O. Livingstone is the only Blue in residence. At both Oxford and Cambridge the University population has dropped by almost a half. At Cambridge, for instance, as many as two thousand applications for commissions have been registered by the Board of

Military Studies from members of the University, and it is roughly estimated that 90 per cent. of all the last two years' Light Blue representatives in all forms of sport are with the King's forces. In the circumstances all sporting life of the Universities has been disarranged. It is hoped to play a few Rugby football matches with the public schools, and the various colleges are joining together to make up teams. In the upset, hockey has grown greatly in popularity. A good deal of golf is also being played.

Coming Billiard Champions. It is often a complaint by those who attend billiard matches, that the play of the crack performers, so wonderfully accurate in judgment, strength and touch, is monotonous. They want to see the man in difficulties, and how he gets out of them by strokes that are not ordinary. The trouble is that the professional, most thoughtlessly, rarely falters from the easy, straightforward, break-building path. There has, however, been a freshness about the match in the tournament between those young rivals Newman and Smith, both of whom are proteges of John Roberts. Splendidly accomplished as they are, their play has not yet taken a fixed style. It is not stereotyped; it bristles with unconventionality. Newman reminds one of Inman in his early and struggling days. The game is not easy to him. Smith has perhaps made up his mind that the "in-off" game is the one that will pay him best, and he plays those long losing hazards into the top pocket, (shots that have a terror for most men) with a supreme confidence that suggests they are his favourite strokes. When he misses one he is openly surprised. His break-building methods are original and peculiarly his own, and his audacity in forsaking the easy shot for one that has great risks is astonishing. Already it is recognised that Newman and Smith must be the champions of the future. The son of a newspaper compositor in Darlington, Smith was a printer's devil until a year or so ago. Suddenly he discovered that he had unusual talent for billiards, and now he is earning as many pounds as he was shillings three or four years ago. Newman won the tournament last season without losing a match, and it was a little remarkable that the only occasions on which he was beaten in other engagements was by his rival Smith. At the time of writing Newman has won the first of the two heats of 4,000 up by the big margin of 1,113. In this each made breaks of over 300, and Newman played well enough to suggest that, although his start has been very considerably reduced as compared with a year ago, his chances are not unfavourable.

Gloomy Cricket Prospects. It is of some significance that Gloucestershire have decided to recommend to the M.C.C. that the County Cricket Championship should be held in abeyance until the end of the war. At the same time they have signified that they do not intend to continue next season, for no fixtures are to be arranged and the professional members of the team have been warned that their wages will not be paid. In consideration for them, however, no restrictions will be placed upon them in qualifying for other counties. One cannot judge to what extent these precipitate decisions have been forced by the unfortunate financial position of the club. For some time cricket in Gloucestershire has failed to pay its way. Last season there was an alarming drop in the receipts, the money taken for the whole of the match programme amounting to only £600 as against an average for the previous five years of £1,200.

BOXING.

The Forthcoming Boxing Tournament.

At the City Hall, on December 12, Mr. F. E. Hall is presenting a good boxing programme. Sipper Richards will fight Pethwick for the Lightweight Championship of the Colony. When these men last fought Richards won on points after a tough battle. Signalman Lamb, who beat Ward, will meet Simmonds, who went six rounds with Jack Forbes before having to give up on account of an injury to his thumb.

Pte. Colquitt will meet Seaman Smith in the Amateur Lightweight division. The latter has never shown in the Colony, but claims to have fought at home. Stoker Turner (H.M.S. Triumph) will be pitted against Pte. Binkley, who ran up in the local "feathers," being beaten by Johnson. Kid Marriott will spar six rounds with "Nigger Jackson," who is a tough proposition. During the week, Marriott, Smith, Pethwick, Turner and Simmonds will figure among the local boxers who will put in appearances at the V.R.C. on a date to be announced later.

BRITISH CASUALTIES AT TSINGTAU.

Fourteen Killed: Fifty-seven Wounded.

Peking, Nov. 12.

The following are the British casualties at the bombardment of Tsingtau:—

2nd South Wales Borderers. Killed: Sergeants Miller and Payne, Lance-Corporal Sydenham, Privates Battie, Dale, Evans, Parkes, Pavitt, Sewall and Williams.

36th Sikhs. Killed: Lance-Naik Bheem Singh, Sepoy Udhay Singh. South Wales Borderers. Died in hospital of wounds: Lance-Corporal Thomas and Johnson. Died of disease: Private Stoner.

The wounded are as follows: Lieutenants Williams and Petre; Sergeants Briggs and Morris; Corporals White and Jones; Lance-Corporals Cheeseman, Tillery, Cavalla; Privates Armstrong, Clapp, Cosney, Field, Griffiths, Hill, Harris, G. Jones, D. Jones, Knowles, Kelly, Loveridge, Mabbatt, Mason, Marek, Mills, Nash, Powtner, Pargeter, Power, Penfare, Parsons, Smith, Stevens, Suggett, Sheppard, Storor, Swinfield, Thomas and Waller.

Army Service Corps: Staff-Sergeant-Major Goodwin. Australian Commonwealth Forces: Captain Colyer.

20th Sikhs: Majors Munn and Knox, Captain Day, Naik Gardir Singh; Sepoys; twelve Singhs. All the wounded are doing well.

The club is heavily in debt, but it is hoped, provided members continue to pay their subscriptions, that it will be cleared off. This pronouncement is the first indication of what may happen during the coming summer, although it has been recognised that all County Clubs have been crippled by the claims of the war. At a rough estimate over a hundred first class cricketers have joined the services, and no club would be able to place anything like a representative team in the field. It is reported that R. H. Spooner, the most brilliant of England's amateur batsmen, has been wounded, but fortunately his condition is not serious. Colin Blythe, the famous Kent slow bowler, enlisted in the artillery about a month ago, and already has been promoted to the rank of corporal.

DAY BY DAY.

Chinese Loss. A Chinese from the Chinese Y.M.C.A. reports to the police that some person stole from his room a silver watch and ivory attachment valued at \$15.

Overcoat Lost. Mr. Walker, Manager of the Dairy Farm, reports that whilst returning from the concert last night in a motor car, he lost an overcoat worth \$45.

European Lady's Bag Stolen. Mrs. Bond, of Morrison Hill Road, has reported that some person stole from her room a hand bag and other articles, and money to the total value of \$24.

European Attacked by Chinese. Alexander Carmichael, according to the police report, has been removed to the hospital suffering from wounds alleged to have been inflicted by Chinese, who entered his house with the intention of committing a robbery. A gag was found in the house. The men cleared off without stealing anything. The injured man lived at Quarry Bay.

The Missing Clothing. A man has been arrested, and a box recovered, in connection with the robbery of a woman in Shanghai Street, Yau-mai. It was alleged that the box contained clothing valued at \$89.

A Useful Publication. The ninth edition of the Street Index of the City of Victoria, etc., compiled by Mr. Arthur Chapman, Government Assessor, has been issued, and it is a publication which would be of much general value. The book has been thoroughly revised, and deals not only with streets, but house numbers, marine and inland lots, etc., of the city itself and all the outlying portions of the Colony.

Departure. Amongst the passengers who left to-day by the French mail Australian, was Mademoiselle Escault, late dressmaker to Madame Flint, who has asked us to thank the numerous ladies who have been so very kind to her during her stay in Hongkong, and particularly those whom she had not the time to thank personally.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornaby advise us that the Langkat output from November 15 to 22 is as follows:—

Nov.	15	Tons	188
"	16	"	258
"	17	"	209
"	18	"	190
"	19	"	194
"	20	"	184
"	21	"	180
"	22	"	180

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Posting.—Staff Armourer G. W. Avenell is attached to Civil Service Company.

Transfers.—Pte. A. Williams from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company dated 1.12.14. Pte. W. G. Fitzgibbon from Civil Service Co. to Engineer Co. dated 1.12.14.

Drills.—In future the group of duty will attend parades on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The group on duty will parade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

Detail.—On duty, Sports Company. Officers on duty, Lieut. Weall, 2nd Lt. Cunningham and 2nd Lt. Swire. To furnish Guards, Scouts Company. Orderly Sergeant at night, Sergt. Bath-land; to-morrow, Sergt. Murdoch.

WAR ITEMS.

Worcester's War Widows. The death, from wounds, of Captain Pepps, of the Worcestershire Regiment, has a singular element of pathos. He and Captain Carr were married after the war broke out before hurrying together to the front. Lieutenant Clarke, also of the Worcestershire Regiment, was engaged to be married in that month, but in the haste of his departure his wedding was postponed. All three officers have been killed in action. Captain Pepps was a grandson of a former bishop of Worcester.

Swimming Collars for Warships. Crews.

London, October 19.—To save the crews of warships struck by mines or torpedoed by submarines, since other warships have been prohibited from going to their assistance, the Admiralty will supply swimming collars to the officers and men of the fleets. The men are instructed that the collar shall be carried on their person when they are awake and kept inflated near each individual when he is asleep.

Elephants in the Present War. For the first time since Hannibal, elephants are performing military service in France. Com-mandeered from a circus, they help to haul the "cracker train," assist in dragging heavy guns and lead a trunk wherever needed.

At least so a correspondent says, and why should it not be true? Years ago American military engineers studied with Barnum to see how he moved his very considerable army about, and they were slack observers if they failed to note how much he relied on his elephants. Indeed, a circus arranges its programme with that very point in view, risking antilimax by bringing on the elephants early in the evening, as they are wanted outside to pull up stakes, wrench half-sunken waggon wheels out of the mire and hasten the preparation for flight.

Count Potocki Shot. A Moscow newspaper reports that the Germans have shot Count Thomas Potocki on his own estate at Sukhacheff. The Count was a well-known sportsman and breeder of racehorses, and was aged only thirty-six. The occasion of his death, according to the account of a friend who contrived to bring the body to Warsaw, was an energetic protest against the iniquitous so-called "requisitions" made by the German commanders, which differed only in name from open looting.

Shanghai Man at the Front. Mr. K. Defries, who was one of the first to leave Shanghai to join up at home, writes that he has accepted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion Middlesex Regt., Chatham. Four regular battalions of this regiment are at the front now, and, as they are being fed from the home battalions, there is every probability that Lieut. Defries will realise his desire to be sent to the front, if he is not already there.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers. The "Calcutta Scottish Volunteers" make their appearance for the first time in the Indian Army List in the October issue. Major Richardson is shown as commanding, with Captain Mackay, V.C., as Adjutant. There are no further details. Eleven years have passed since a new Volunteer Corps was raised in India, none having been formed since 1903, when the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers came into existence. The October Army List, by the way, is not as interesting as it might be to some Germans who happened to get hold of it in the hope that, as in former cases when an expedition was sent abroad, the absence from India of each regiment sent away would be duly mentioned against its name. The List shows every battalion and uni-

of the army in India present at its station.

The Vigilance of the Navy. London, Nov. 18.

Official.—Owing to the ceaseless vigilance and patience of the British Navy, freedom of access to the Port of London has been so continuously maintained that the total amount of foodstuffs and other goods in warehouses is to-day greater than it ever has been in the history of the port, and indications point to even larger accumulations of the necessities and luxuries of civilisation.—Reuter.

The Irish Response.

At a meeting over which Mr. T. P. O'Connor presided in London some interesting figures were given of the number of Irishmen in Great Britain who have joined the colours. Mr. Derriok declared that in Glasgow at least 5,000 Irishmen had enlisted; by some people in the town the figure was put nearer 10,000. From Lancashire came the report that, leaving out Manchester and Liverpool, from 10,000 to 15,000 men had responded to the call in the Cotton County. Manchester had contributed between 7,000 and 8,000.

Praise for Our Army.

Commenting on the German Emperor's phrase, treating the British Army as "contemptible," the *Petit Parisien* says:—"This army is worthy to be ranked among the finest which have ever appeared on a battlefield. All the men composing it are incomparably trained by sporting exercises, and their endurance is wonderful. It is truly unfortunate for the enemy that the German troops are not like the miserable expeditionary corps of which the German Emperor spoke."

Ordered Out.

Portland (Me.), October 16.—An order directing that the North German-Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now at Bar Harbour, be transferred "at once" to the District of Massachusetts, was issued in the Federal Court to-day. The reason given for the removal is that it is not safe for the ship to remain at her present anchorage on account of the ice. United States Marshal Wilson of this district was ordered to provide the necessary convey, and it is understood that at least one torpedo boat will be employed for this service. As far as possible the vessel will be kept in the three mile limit, but it is not believed that this can be done for the entire voyage to Boston.

Robt. Dollar Sails Under British Flag.

Washington, October 1.—The status of the steamer, Robert Dollar, now on its way from Brazil to the United States, was explained at the State Department to-day, where it was said the vessel is sailing under the British flag, but with provisional American registry. It is said that in case the Dollar was captured this unusual condition might make it hard for a prize court to decide as to to which nation the vessel owed allegiance. Several weeks ago, following the announcement of the transfer of the steamer from British to American registry, the State Department was informed that the Brazilian Consul at Rio de Janeiro had refused his consent to the transfer and that the Brazilian government had withheld clearance papers. The matter then became the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Brazil. Later, word came from Vice-Consul General Burnett at Rio that the Robert Dollar had sailed from that port under the British flag, the owners abandoning their efforts to transfer the vessel to American registry. It was understood there had been some misunderstanding between the owners and the British Consul.

error.

Countless loyal meetings and warm responses to appeal for relief funds filled him with satisfaction and confirmed the impression that Government would be supported by the determination, courage, and endurance of the whole country. Viceroy added the following words:—

"It was moreover with confidence and pride that I was able to offer to His Majesty the first and largest military force of British and Indian troops for service in Europe that has ever left the shores of India. I am confident that the honor of this land and of the British Empire may be safely entrusted to our brave soldiers, and that they will acquire themselves nobly and ever maintain their high traditions of military chivalry and courage. To the people of India I would say at this time, let us display to the world an attitude of unity, of self-sacrifice, and of unswerving confidence under all circumstances, in the justice of our cause and in the assurance that God will defend the right." Subsequently he dealt with the question of emigration to British Colonies, concluding with the words:—

"I appeal to the Indian public to view this question in no narrow light. India has her rights, but equally has the Colonies. Should it be decided to negotiate with the Colonial Governments, I am confident that they will, with their strong Imperial instincts, meet us in no mean or niggardly spirit, provided that we on our side show our readiness to meet them half way. The fact that in a few weeks time our splendid Indian soldiers may be fighting side by side, and shoulder to shoulder with our Colonial fellow subjects against the common enemy is a guarantee of fair and generous treatment on both sides in a controversy of this nature."

Sir G. Chitnavis, on behalf of the council, expressed their respectful gratitude for His Majesty's kind and gracious message and asked Viceroy to assure His Majesty that in this hour of crisis whole country was with him and would loyally devotedly do everything possible to ensure success of British arms. He then obtained leave to move the following:—"That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe, into which our August Majesty has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty, the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly state, the members of this council, as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this resolution to His Majesty the King Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

He commenced with a comparison between England's present attitude and that taken up by her during the great Napoleonic wars, pointing out how in the present conflict, as then, undeterred by fear of consequences or claims of self-interest, she stands forth as the protector of weaker nations against the brute force of militarism. He then expressed the keen appreciation felt by all Indians of Viceroy's prompt action in assuring the King of India's whole-hearted loyalty, thus acting as a true and trusted representative of Indian people. Though there may be internal difficulties and differences of opinion within the English Empire, in face of outside danger, all rally round England to support Empire of which all are proud to be citizens. Indians of all ranks, religions and opinions hope for England's victory with loyal sentiment based on gratitude,

contentment, and confidence in future.

Maintenance of British rule is an essential condition of moral and material progress of the country, hence all rejoice that Indian fighting races will take the field in Europe alongside British troops. Splendid Indian Army under British guidance may be trusted to render good account of itself in all circumstances. Further and nobler reason for India's support of British cause, is complete confidence in the justice of it as proved by published correspondence, India desires deeply to prove herself worthy of England's confidence by action and sacrifice as well as by words. This sentiment, expressed at crowded meetings throughout India, must be voiced here in showing clearly to the Viceroy that all are and will be ready to bear their share in the financial burden imposed by the war. He moves the resolution with confidence that he will have the full support of whole council, who will all wish to assist in continuing and completing the noble mission of the Empire.

Rajah of Mahmudabad, in seconding the resolution, stated that it represented the very essence of Indian public opinion, and the Indians are only too proud to bear their share of the Imperial burden. Entire resources of India in men and money should be at England's disposal. Expressed deep gratitude on behalf of India for Viceroy's assistance in getting Indian troops despatched to Europe which has made India justly feel proud of her position in the Empire.

Sardar Daljit Singh, Punjab, in supporting resolution, emphasized righteousness of England's cause. India's determination to assist in defence of Empire is due not merely to sense of duty and gratitude, but also to feeling that her interests are indissolubly connected with those of England. Immense satisfaction felt throughout India at the honour done India by sending her troops to England. But England needs money as well as men, and this will be given ungrudgingly by all.

Following passages occurred in an eloquent speech by Mr. Malaviya:—India recognises her duty at this present moment and, God willing, will loyally and manfully discharge that duty, that no sacrifice of men or money will be grudging in order that the British arms should establish the triumph of right over might, of civilisation over the military barbarism of Germany, of ordered freedom over military slavery, and of everything that men have held dear in the last hundred years over all that seems to be ugly and despicable at the present moment in the things that are going on in Belgium and other countries. The appeal that England made in days gone by, she made now in respect of calling upon Englishmen to do their duty, and in this hour of crisis it is her proud privilege to call upon all the citizens of the British Empire to rise as one man and manfully to discharge the duties which the situation has imposed upon them. My Lord, India will humbly and dutifully respond to that call.

Sir Fazalhy Currimbhoy, on behalf of the Bombay Presidency, said that resolution embodied the feeling of the whole country, which desired to prove the unity of the whole Empire by sacrificing life and property in support of England. Crisis had helped Indians to realise how dear British rule was to them and they regard the fact of Indian troops fighting with British in France as a great pledge of equal citizenship in Empire. Resolution will be hailed by all India with proud approval.

Mr. Ghuzar, speaking for the Mohammedans of Eastern Bengal, pointed out that the war had demonstrated to the whole world how truly united was the Empire.

Mr. Bannerjee, in supporting the resolution, pointed out that it was the duty of the council to focus sentiments of enthusiastic loyalty, and support which animated every province of the Empire: they desired to tell the world, the enemy of England and all else whom it might concern, that their loyalty was not lip deep, but behind the serene ranks of one of the finest armies of the world, were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples

of India bound together as one man.

Every one of the non-official members present also spoke in favour of the resolution, and the proceedings were marked by a genuine ring of quiet enthusiasm.

In replying on the debate, the Viceroy expressed appreciation of the remarkable demonstration of loyalty and unity with the Empire; he fully recognised that the views expressed by hon. members represented those of the whole country. India had gladly given her sons to fight the common foe side by side with the sons of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and might with confidence and pride look forward to their achievements on the battlefield being worthy of the best and highest traditions of that country. That India had been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire was a legitimate source of pride and satisfaction to her. The Viceroy mentioned names of Ruling Chiefs whose offers to go to the front had been accepted, and added that Nepal had generously placed forces at the disposal of the Government, while most friendly assurances had been received from the Amir of Afghanistan. That honourable members should also desire to share the financial burden was a natural and legitimate aspiration with which the Government of India was in complete sympathy so far as legitimately possible, having due regard to interests of Indian taxpayer. India bound to suffer financially through falling off of customs and railway receipts. She could ordinarily have asked Home Government to bear whole costs of Expeditionary Force and thus effected counter-savings, but Government had felt this would not be in accord with wishes of people, and that opinion was confirmed by the resolution moved and speeches made. He accepted resolution on behalf of Government who would now recommend that India should accept such portion of cost of forces as would have fallen upon India had troops continued in the country; amount might be roughly estimated at one million sterling up to end of financial year. Viceroy then referred to splendid offer of 50 lakhs by Mysore, which would be placed at disposal of His Majesty's Government as additional contribution. There was nothing like comradeship in arms and joint participation in dangers and hardships of war to level distinctions, inspire mutual respect and foster friendships, and Viceroy added "I cannot help feeling that, as a consequence, better relations will be promoted amongst the component parts of the British Empire, many misunderstandings will be removed, and outstanding grievances will be settled in an amicable and generous manner. In this sense out of evil good may come to India, and this is the desire of us all."

NO. 5.
List of offers of service etc. received from Chiefs and others residing in or on visits to this country:—
His Highness the Aga Khan:—In addition to directing the community of which he is the spiritual head to place their personal services and resources unreservedly at the disposal of Government, has volunteered to serve as a private in any infantry regiment on the Indian Expeditionary Force.
Rajah of Alakot:—Personal services in the field.
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda:—All his troops and resources.
Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur:—1. The whole resources; 2. Two motor cars and a chauffeur, with all expenses; 3. Rs. 2,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. His Highness has offered also personal service in the field.
His Highness the Rajah of Patkoti:—"All I possess" expresses his anxiety to serve in any capacity. Has placed his motor car at the disposal of the Government and is returning to India to raise, subject to approval, a regiment of his subjects to release a regular regiment.
Mir Ghulam Ali Khan of Khairpur:—Personal service in the field.
Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur:—Personal service.
The British Indian residents in this country of every class and

creed have been forward with loyal and generous offers of personal services and help.

NO. 6.

House of Lords.
Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1904.

The Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for India (The Marquess of Crewe) moved a resolution to the effect that the ordinary charges of any troops despatched from India to the seat of war, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that might be employed in the expedition which should have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, should continue to be so chargeable, provided that if it should be necessary to replace the troops or vessels, so withdrawn, by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces should be repaid by the Imperial Government. This resolution had, he said, to be passed by both Houses in consequence of the provisions of the Government of India Act 1858. Continuing, the noble Marquess said:—I need not add anything to what I said a short time ago as to the pride we all feel at the Indian forces fighting side by side with British soldiers and the soldiers of the self-governing Dominions in this mighty conflict. The pride with which this announcement was received by both Houses of Parliament was shared by the whole country, as was shown by what appeared in the Press next day. It is a most remarkable and memorable fact. And the reception of the news in India that Indian troops were coming here was for one thing, I venture to hope, a splendid tribute to the justice of our rule there, and is also evidence of how high the heart of India beats in sympathy with us in this great struggle in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) India desires to play her part, not merely by sending troops, but also she has taken the view that at any rate she shall not in any sense profit or make any sort of saving through the absence of these troops from India, and the consequent absence of the necessity of paying for them. The precedents on this subject are very various. Sometimes India has been asked to pay a large sum in respect of troops sent to various parts of the world. In some cases the whole charge has been undertaken by this country. Both in India and here the proposal is regarded as a thoroughly fair one, considering the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. It was held by a commission, which sat some fourteen years ago, that a war in Europe could not of itself be taken as involving the direct interest of India, but for a war such as this there is no precedent and no argument of a merely technical kind can remain. Therefore, as we stand at present and speaking without prejudice of what may happen in the future as to the duration of the war, or a number of other factors about which it is impossible to express any opinion at present, I think this arrangement is a reasonable one both from the Indian and the British point of view, and I trust therefore that your Lordships will be able to assent to the resolution.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston:—Perhaps as one who was connected for some years with the Government of India I may be allowed to say a word on the statement which has just been made by the noble Marquess, the leader of the House. I am the more anxious to do so because on the two previous occasions upon which the despatch of these Indian contingents has been mentioned I was unfortunately absent elsewhere. I should like to take this opportunity of joining the noble Marquess in a tribute of admiration for a splendid spirit of loyalty which has been shown by the Dominions and all classes and creeds of India; and further to offer my congratulations to the Viceroy in particular, and the Government of India for the substantial and magnificent offer of assistance which they have been able to make to His Majesty's Government. From my own experience I can bear out what the noble Marquess has said. During the last ten days that I have been engaged elsewhere, no subject has raised more enthusiasm among

the thousands of people I have seen assembled than the splendid offer of the Indian Contingent (Cheers). Now the noble Marquess takes us a step further. He makes a motion to the House which is to the effect that the ordinary charges of these troops should continue to be borne by the Indian Government, or, to use his own phrase, that the Indian Government should derive no profit from their patriotism in this respect. In ordinary circumstances I might have felt some doubt about such a proposal, but there may have been fluctuations in our policy in regard to this matter, fluctuations I am bound to say in some cases not altogether creditable to ourselves or our standard of chivalry and honour. But these circumstances have largely changed in recent years, and broadly speaking, the principle which is now observed I think the noble Marquess will agree in when the Indian troops are employed outside that country the expenditure shall not fall on them. That was certainly the case with regard to the expedition which I had the honour to despatch from India in 1900 to the relief of the Legations in Peking. But the noble Marquess has told us to-day that this is an exceptional case. This is the case where the troops from India are spontaneously taking part in a war which may be held to involve the interests of India as being included in the whole Empire. I conclude that the proposal of the noble Marquess was one that has been made to him by the Government of India. I think it is one which your Lordships can well accept.

NO. 7.

House of Commons.

Wednesday September 16, 1914.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith):—I beg to move, "That His Majesty having directed a military force consisting of British and Indian troops charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched to Europe for service in the war in which this country is engaged, this House consents that the ordinary charges of any troops so despatched as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in this expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable, provided that, if it shall be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition."

The motion which stands in my name, and which I now propose to move, is one which I am certain will be received with complete assent and gratitude in every quarter of the House. I do not think that in all the moving exhibitions of national and Imperial patriotism which the war has evoked, there is any which has more touched, and rightly touched, the feelings of this House and the country, than the message sent by the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the princes and peoples of that country have made to our need. In consequence of the provisions of section 55 of the Government of India Act 1858, it is not constitutionally right or proper to charge upon the revenues of India, except in the case of actual invasion or of sudden and unforeseen emergency, the cost of troops that may be sent outside that country. The assent of both Houses of Parliament is needed before any such change can be imposed upon the revenues of India. The assistance of the Indian Army under Imperial exigencies has been more than once—indeed several times since the passing of that Act—offered by India and accepted by ourselves. I will not go into precedents, it is not necessary to do so. In most of those cases, the whole charge has been met, as I am sure we would willingly meet it in this case, out of the revenues of the United Kingdom. But when this matter came up, as it did last week, before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, raised more enthusiasm among

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moved a resolution to the effect that India would desire, in the present emergency, that she should be allowed not only to send her troops, but to contribute the cost of their maintenance and pay; and the Viceroy, on behalf of the Government of India and I am sure with the assent and sympathy not only of this House and the people of this country, but of the whole people of the British Empire—accepted that offer. The result is that, through this patriotic initiative, not in any sense dictated or inspired by the Government, but proceeding from an unofficial member of the Viceroy's council, these splendid British and Indian troops which are now already upon their way, and which we believe will afford to us and to the Empire at large, most effective assistance in the righteous struggle in which we are engaged, will be sent, as far as their ordinary charges are concerned at the expense of the Government and people of India. The motion I have to make is purely of a formal character. It is necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. I am sure we should not be giving expression to what everyone of us feels if we did not couple with its acceptance and acknowledgement, sincere and heartfelt, of the spontaneous and splendid assistance which our great Dependency of India is giving us.

Mr. Bonar Law:—I am glad to have the privilege of seconding the resolution which has been moved. Since the war broke out nothing, as the Prime Minister has said—not even, I think the heroic conduct of our own soldiers on the field of battle—has moved the people of this country more deeply than the spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty to their Emperor and patriotism of the Empire of which we had an account in the message of the Viceroy given the other day. The circumstances under which this resolution is necessary are another proof of the reality and of the value of that assistance. Previously when Indian troops, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, have been used out of India the Government of India has looked with a jealous eye in order to see that not a part of the financial burden would fall on the people of India. Now the Indian Government, representing and inspired by the Indian people, are not only sending their sons to risk their lives at the side of our soldiers, by whom they will be proudly welcomed as comrades, but are insisting on bearing a share of the burden of expense which is involved.

I ventured to say the other day at the Guildhall, that the moral forces which our enemies not only despise but affront would prove in the long run, stronger than the material forces on which alone they rely. It is on moral forces that we rely to-day. The generous aid which is coming to us from the self-governing Dominions in every part of the Empire is coming of their own free will. It could not be demanded by us, and it could not be enforced by us. This assistance from India also is coming not from force, but from goodwill, and I believe that it is coming because on the whole every young man who leaves this country to take part in the government of India, from the Viceroy to the humblest official, is inspired by the tradition that it is his duty not to exploit India for the benefit of this country, but to rule it for the good of the people of India. We have made mistakes; but on the whole we have succeeded, and it is because, in the main, the people of India recognise that that is the spirit in which the Government is carried on, that we have received so generously their assistance in our hour of need.

NO. 8.

Telegraphic.—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated September 21, 1904.

The following additions should be made to my telegram of September 8 (see No. 3.)

H. H. the Maharajah of Idar has been selected for active service.

Further contingents of Imperial Service Troops have been accepted from three states, making fifteen states in all, namely:—Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Faridkot, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jind, Jodhpur, Kasurthala, Kashmir, Mysore, Patiala, and Ramur.

Imperial Service Contingents from Bhawalpur, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Idar Junagadh, Khairpur, Malor, Kotla, Navangar, Sirmur, and Tehri, will be accepted later if need arises.

A joint offer from Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur, and Jhabua who maintain no Imperial Service Troops is under consideration.

H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior has also given £22,000 for motor cars and transport, and \$5,000 for relief of Belgian sufferers. T. H. the Rajah and Rani of Dhar have contributed to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Fund. Offers of horses have been made by the Chiefs of Barod, Bhopal, Dhar, Jodhpur, Mysore, Patiala, Rewa, and others.

Loyal offers of service have been received from the tribes of Kurram and the Swat Valley and from the Sam Razai, who are ready to raise corps of frontier tribesmen if required.

Offers have been received from the feudatory state of Amb, from the Maharaja of Bhutan and from the Arab chiefs in the Aden Hinterland. Since the receipt of the above telegram, the Viceroy has informed the Secretary of State, that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has offered a contribution of Rs. 60 Lakhs (£400,000) towards the cost of the war and in particular, to defray the entire expense while on foreign service of his own regiment of the Imperial Service Lancers and of the 20th Deccan Horse (of which he is honorary Colonel.)

ANXIETY IN BERLIN.

Menace of the Russian Advance.

London, Nov. 21.

Berlin is reported to be showing signs of great anxiety regarding the outcome of the struggle in Russian Poland, where fighting favourable to the Russian forces is developing.

Neutral critics estimate that German losses hitherto total over 2,000,000.

The Germans are being fought to a standstill in Flanders and are suffering greatly in consequence of the weather. The allied troops are both better fed and better clothed.

The new heavy British artillery is causing great havoc.

The new British loan is proving a huge success and the extra taxation is not causing the slightest criticism, while public and private generosity continues unabated.

It is officially stated that unemployment is almost non-existent in Great Britain.

Evacuation of Valjevo by the Servians.

Harbin, Nov. 20.

A telegram from Nish states that, on the night of the 17th, Servian vanguards retreated from the Valjevo-Obniz line and entirely evacuated Valjevo. The enemy's attempts to check the Servian movements were repulsed owing to the effectiveness of the Servian artillery fire, which dispersed a whole Austrian column. Austrian divisions on the Dragatz-Konatz-Leikowatz front also suffered severely from the fire of the Servian artillery.

Heavy Austrian Losses.

Harbin, Nov. 21.

A telegram from Nish states that the official Press Bureau has issued a *communiqué* which says that all the contemplated movements of the Servian troops have been completed in full order. The spirits of the Army are excellent. On the 13th instant the Servian artillery successfully bombarded the enemy's troops and transport at Orshoff. The Austrians retreated leaving 600 men killed and numerous wounded. On the following day the Servian artillery set fire to the wharf at Orshoff. A Servian division at Orenovitz defeated two of the enemy's columns and forced them to retreat in disorder.

Servian Cavalry Victorious.

Peking, Nov. 22.

Servian cavalry have had a fight with the enemy northwest of Ubs. The enemy was decisively repulsed and left a thousand killed and wounded on the battlefield. The Servians are pursuing the enemy.

On the 15th instant, the Servian forces at Boyasbashi repulsed a fierce attack made by the enemy with the heavy loss of two companies, many of whom were killed, while the remainder were taken prisoner.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914.

INDIA'S GREAT LOYALTY

(Continued from Page 5.)

State at the disposal of the Government.

Then we get further ahead:—The Mehtar of Chitral, a name which evokes memories of a different kind, and the various tribes in the Khyber Agency have sent loyal messages and offers of support to His Excellency's Government. All States, however remote, and some of the quite small states, have expressed their desire to give such assistance as they can. The Viceroy goes on to say very truly that last, but not least, outside India altogether, generous offers of assistance were received from the Nepal Darbar. The Nepal Government have placed the whole of their military resources at the disposal of the British Government and the Prime Minister, who is known also, I am sure, to some of your Lordships, because he has been here, offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for some of the British Gurkha regiments, and also gave large donations from his private purse to the Indian Relief Fund and to the Prince of Wales Fund. He also offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns for the 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Then we go still further on to the heights. We find that the Dalai Lama has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. He also states that innumerable Lamas all over Tibet are offering up prayers for the success of British arms. In fact, there is only one spirit and one movement over the whole of India. The Viceroy has received thousands of telegrams and letters from every quarter expressing loyalty and the desire to assist; and the local administrations have also received a vast number. They have come from every community, from all manner of different associations, religious and political, from all the different creeds, and from countless number of individuals offering their resources or their personal services. The Viceroy mentions in his telegram some typical examples:—The All India Moslem League and a number of other Moslem associations in Bengal and Rangoon; the Trustees of the Aligarh College; others from Behar and Oudh; another from the Khoja community who are followers of a gentleman also well known to your Lordships, the Aga Khan; the Panjab Moslem League; the Behar Landowners' Association; the Taluqdars of Oudh; the Association of Panjab Chiefs; the Provincial Congresses of Madras and of the United Provinces, which are branches of the Indian Congress, which is well known at any rate to most of your Lordships; and the Panjab Association representing the orthodox Sikhs and the Parsee community of Bombay.

There has also been a number of enthusiastic offers of medical help, of some of which I hope we shall be able gratefully to avail ourselves. The Zemindars of Madras offered 600 horses at quite an early stage in the proceedings; and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, which was started, of course, quite independently of any fund here, for the relief of distress caused in India itself, has been responded to with great enthusiasm and vigour. There were a certain number of Indian Chiefs in Europe at the time. These have not been any more backward in offering their assistance and help. I find that of those who were in these parts the Maharajah and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur subscribed to the Indian Relief Fund and offered the whole resources of their state to the Government. The Rajah of Alakhoi, a Bombay Chief, offered

his personal service, and the Rajah of Padukota placed his entire resources at the disposal of the Government. The Gaekwar of Baroda placed at our disposal the whole of his troops and the resources of his state. The son of the Mir of Khatpur, a Mohammedan Ruler in North-West India, offered his personal service. And I find that of British Indian residents in this country a great number, young and old, have shown their one desire to offer some form of assistance—personal service, or medical service, or some form of contribution to the Empire—in a most loyal and generous manner.

This afternoon I received a telegram from the Viceroy describing what happened yesterday at a meeting of his Legislative Council at Simla. The Viceroy tells me that in opening the proceedings, the members stood while he conveyed to them the message from the King—the message which I read to the House at the commencement of my remarks. The Viceroy made a speech in which he said that he was sure he was expressing the views of the Council and of the whole of India in assuring his Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion. He went on to dwell upon the causes which led to the war and the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and he explained the whole-hearted efforts which had been made by Sir Edward Grey for the preservation of peace so long as such preservation was possible. He expressed, of course, on his own account also, the warmest gratitude for the attitude of the people of India, which has been described in what I have just related to your Lordships. Then when the Viceroy had concluded, Mr. Chittanvi, representing the Indian community, expressed the gratefulness which they all felt for His Majesty's message and asked the Viceroy to assure His Majesty that the whole country was with him in this hour of crisis and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure success to British arms. He then moved the following resolution:—"That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our august sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty with the members of this Council, as voicing the feeling which animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unwavering loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this resolution to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

That was seconded by one of the principal Mohammedan leaders, the Rajah of Mahmudabad, who made an important speech. It was supported by one of the Panjab Sirdars and was further supported in an eloquent speech—the Viceroy states—by Mr. Malaviya, one of the leading representatives of Indian opinion. It was also supported by a distinguished Mohammedan gentleman, Sir Fazalbhoy Qurimbhoy, who speaks for Bombay; by Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for the Mohammedans of Eastern Bengal, and by Mr. Banerjee, who

is well known as an exponent of liberal views in Bengal. Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the resolution, pointed out:—

"It was the duty of the Council to focus the sentiments of support and enthusiastic loyalty by which every province of the Empire was animated. They desired to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it might concern, that their loyalty was not lip deep, but that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man."

The Viceroy replied, and the resolution was carried without one single dissentient.

I think, my Lords, that we must all agree that this demonstration of true and heartfelt loyalty in India to the King Emperor and to the Government is one of the most gratifying facts as the outcome of the present war. As we all know, the devotion and offers of support from the self-governing dominions of the Crown have not been less striking. Those Governments are manned by people of our own blood, with countless memories and traditions which centre round these islands. But it is perhaps, even more striking, certainly not less gratifying, that those who speak for the various races in India, races which represent a civilisation of almost untold antiquity; races which have been remarkable in arms, in arts and in the science of government, should, in so whole-hearted manner, rally round the British Government, and most of all, round the person of their Emperor at such a moment as this, and I am certain that this House will desire to express through those who are entitled to speak for it, its appreciation of their attitude and our recognition of the part that they have played and are playing.

The Marquess of Lansdowne:—"My Lords, we have listened to an announcement from the noble Marquess which seemed to us to be one of surpassing interest—an announcement which I venture to say will prove to be of historic importance in the annals of the British Empire. And let me, before I go further, express the admiration with which we listened to the words in which His Majesty the King was pleased to acknowledge the offers which his Government had received from the people and Princes of India. I do not think it would have been possible to express in simpler, more dignified, or more appropriate language the feelings which animate us at this moment and which lead us to embark in this great struggle with absolute confidence in the justice of our cause. The noble Marquess spoke of the 'wonderful series of offers' which have been received from the Peoples of India. It is indeed a wonderful series of offers, and they were doubly appreciated by those of us who have been concerned with Indian Affairs as we listened to the noble Marquess while he travelled over, not only the Indian Empire in the most restricted sense of the term, but the confines of the states which adjoin it, and described to us how one and all of them had come forward at this critical moment to assure us of their support in whatever form they were able to provide it."

Quoting from a speech in support of the resolution passed in the Legislative Council the other day, the noble Marquess spoke of the 'multitudinous races and peoples of India.' It is indeed a great thing that those multitudinous races and peoples should have joined in this movement without reference to geographical limits, to religious distinctions, to political divisions, or to differences of race. We know how deep these cleavages are and how often it is that they separate one part of India

acutely from the other. But in this case they were not allowed to prevail, and I am sure that the result will produce an immense impression not only upon the people of this country but upon all who, no matter in what part of the world, are anxious spectators of the great struggle which is now proceeding.

The noble Marquess will not think it unnatural on my part if I say that I listened with special interest to that part of his speech in which he gave an account of the manner in which the ruling chiefs of India have come forward at this moment. There was a time when I had the honour of enjoying the friendship and intimacy of a number of those chiefs; and I left India deeply convinced of the sincerity of their desire to bear, however the opportunity was offered to them, a useful and honourable part in the affairs of the Empire. Their generosity is proverbial. The word 'generosity' is often coupled with the word 'princely', and in India, as the noble Marquess knows, we have every reason to be aware of what 'princely generosity' means. But this case, great as that generosity has been, they have given us a great deal more. I well remember the pride which those great Chiefs and rulers took in the Imperial Service Corps instituted in the time of my predecessor, Lord Dufferin; and I know that it was their ambition that these Imperial Service troops should not merely be, as they were, extraordinarily efficient and smart on parade, but that they should be given a chance of fighting alongside of our troops in the cause of Empire. I heard with great interest the noble Marquess's catalogue of Princes who are to accompany the Indian Forces on this campaign—with some I have the honour to be acquainted, others are the sons of fathers who were well known to me—and I may perhaps be permitted to echo what he said with regard to one whom I am able to describe as an old personal friend of my own. I mean the Regent of Jodhpur, better known to his intimates as Sir Pertab Singh. I also heard with special satisfaction the noble Marquess's account of the support which he was receiving from the Maharajah of Nepal. We owe a great debt to the Nepal Government, for it is with their assistance and concurrence that we are able to raise those magnificent Gurkhas, of whom I am glad to know a certain number will accompany the Indian Expedition.

The Marquess of Crewe:—

The Marquess of Lansdowne:—"I am glad to hear that. I doubt, my Lords, whether every one in this country realises how great a thing it is that those ruling chiefs who have come forward in this way upon our side are doing, or how important a position they occupy in their own country. I wonder, for example, whether everyone realises that the Maharajah of Mysore, to whose magnificent gift the noble Marquess referred, rules over a population which exceeds in numbers the whole of the population of Sweden, or that the Maharajah of Gwalior has more subjects than the King of Denmark; or that the Nizam of Hyderabad governs a people twice as numerous as the people of Ireland. It is no small thing that these rulers, standing where they do in our Indian system, should have come forward without exception and given such practical proof of their desire to help us. I venture on the part of those who sit on this side of the House to congratulate the noble Marquess on the manner in which the India Office has been supported at this critical time, and I add to that our congratulations to the Viceroy to whom at a moment when he must have had sad preoccupations, the magnificent response of the people of India must bring consolation

and encouragement. I am sure it will be the desire of the House, in whatever way may be fitting, that our cordial thanks should be conveyed to the people of India and to the Indian Chiefs who have stood by us in so conspicuous a manner."

No. 3.

House of Commons.

Wednesday, 9 September, 1914. Sir G. Scott Robertson asked the Under-secretary of State for India whether he could make any statement as to offers of help made in India in connection with the War.

The Under-secretary of State for India (Mr. Charles Roberts):—"In answer to the question, I ask the House to allow me to read a telegram of very considerable length from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, which really partakes rather of the nature of a statement than strictly an answer to a question, but in view of the importance of the matter, I hope the House will allow me to read it."

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated September 8th, 1914:—

"Following is a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy. The rulers of the native states in India, who number nearly seven hundred in all, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and resources of their states for the War. From among the many princes and Nobles who have volunteered for active service the Viceroy has selected the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Ratlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the Heir Apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Maharajah of Cooh Behar, together with the cadets of other noble families. The veteran Sir Pertab would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor in spite of his seventy years, and his nephew, the Maharajah, who is but sixteen years old, goes with him. All these have, with the Commander-in-Chief's approval already joined the Expeditionary Forces. The Maharajah of Gwalior and the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur, were, to their great regret, prevented from leaving their States. Twenty-seven of the larger States in India maintain Imperial Service Troops and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the outbreak of the war. The Viceroy has accepted from twelve states contingents of Cavalry, Infantry, Sappers, and Transport, besides a Camel Corps from Bikaner and most of them have already embarked. As particular instances of generosity and eager loyalty of the Chiefs the following may be quoted:—Various Durbars have combined together to provide a hospital ship to be called the 'Loyalty' for the use of the Expeditionary Forces. The Maharajah of Mysore has placed Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government of India for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force. The Chief of Gwalior, in addition to sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship, the idea of which originated with himself and the Begum of Bhopal, has offered to place large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India and to provide thousands of horses as remounts. From Loharu in the Panjab and Las Bela and Kalat in Baluchistan come offers of camels with drivers, to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and Sirdars. Several chiefs have offered to raise additional troops for military service should they be required, and donations to the Indian Relief Fund have poured in from all states. The Maharajah of Bewah offered his troops, his treasury and even

his private jewellery for the service of the King-Emperor. In addition to contributions to the Indian Fund some Chiefs, namely those of Kashmir, Bandi, Orcha, Gwalior and Indore, have also given large sums to the Prince of Wales Fund.

The Maharajah of Kashmir, not content with subscribing himself to the Indian Fund, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held recently at Srinagar and delivered a stirring speech, in response to which large subscriptions were collected.

Maharajah Holkar offers, free of charge, all horses in his State Army which may be suitable for Government purposes. Horses also offered by Nizam's Government, by Jamnagar and other Bombay States. Every chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government, and all have made contributions to the Relief Fund.

"Loyal messages and offers also received from the Mehtar of Chitral and tribes of Khyber Agency as well as Khyber Rifles."

"Letters have been received from the most remote states in India, all marked by deep sincerity of desire to render some assistance, however humble, to the British Government in its hour of need."

"Last, but not least, from beyond the borders of India have been received generous offers of assistance from the Nepal Darbar, the military resources of the state have been placed at the disposal of the British Government and the Prime Minister has offered the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for British Gurkha Regiments proceeding over seas, in addition to large donations from his private purse to the Prince of Wales Fund and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the 4th Gurkha Rifles, of which the Prime Minister is honorary Colonel, the Prime Minister has offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns in the event of their going on active service."

"The Dalai Lama of Tibet has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. His Holiness also states that Lamas innumerable throughout the length and breadth of Tibet are offering prayers for the success of British arms and for happiness of souls of all victims of the war."

"The same spirit has prevailed throughout British India. Hundreds of telegrams and letters received by the Viceroy expressing loyalty and desire to serve the Government, either in the field or by co-operation in India. Many hundreds also received by local administrations. They come from communities and associations, religious, political, and social, of all classes and creeds, also from individuals offering their resources or asking for opportunity to prove loyalty by personal service. Following may be mentioned as typical examples:—

"The All India Moslem League, The Bengal Presidency Moslem League, The Moslem Association of Rangoon, The Trustees of the Aligarh College, the Behar Provincial Moslem League, the Central National Mohammedan Association of Calcutta, the Khoja Community and other followers of Aga Khan, the Panjab Moslem League, Mohammedans of Eastern Bengal, Citizens of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and many other cities, Behar Landowners' Association, Madras Provincial Congress, Taluqdars of Oudh, Panjab Chiefs' Association, United Provinces Provincial Congress, Hindus of the Panjab, Chief Kalsa Diwan representing the orthodox Sikhs, Borah Community of Bombay, Parsee community of Bombay."

"Indian Mussulmans offer field hospital, that was sent to Turkey during the Balkan war; Bengalee

students offer enthusiastic services for ambulance corps, and there were many offers of medical aid. Zemindars of Madras have offered 300 horses and among other practical steps taken to assist the Government may be noted the holding of meetings to allay panic, keep down prices, and maintain public confidence and credit. Generous contributions have poured in from all quarters to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund."

In addition I ought to mention that similar offers have reached the Secretary of State from Chiefs who happen to be at present in Europe. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajah of Bharatpur, to mention two only have placed the whole of the resources of their states at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Indian community in England, including the Indian students, have made loyal offers of services. I feel confident that the House and the country will feel deep appreciation of this magnificent demonstration of the loyalty with which the princes and peoples of India have identified themselves with the cause of the Empire."

Mr. Bonar Law:—"In view of the great importance of this message, may I ask the Prime Minister—although I feel sure he has done it—whether the Government are taking every possible step to have the message circulated throughout the whole empire?"

The Prime Minister:—"Yes, that is being done."

No. 4. Telegraphic.—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th September 1914.

In opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council, Viceroy began by asking the members to stand while he read them the message from the King (See No. 1.). Viceroy said he thought he was voicing the views of the whole council and of the whole of India in saying they were profoundly grateful to His Majesty for gracious and stirring message, and can only assure His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion in this time of crisis and emergency. Subsequently in explaining the causes leading up to the war, the Viceroy emphasised the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire and showed how the whole-hearted efforts made for peace by Sir Edward Grey had been rendered futile by the absolute disregard of Germany for international obligations in the matter of the neutrality of Belgium, and the infamous proposals of Germany to buy British neutrality at the expense of the independence of Belgium, and the integrity of France and her possessions. He drew attention to the admission by the German Chancellor that Germany had done a grievous wrong to Belgium. He said: "War is a terrible and horrible thing, but there is a worse thing than war and that is national dishonour and failure of a nation to keep its engagements."

He expressed profound satisfaction that the attitude of the British Government has been so thoroughly appreciated in India and met with such warm support. The valuable offers of military assistance from Ruling Chiefs and countless offers of personal service and material help from British India had touched him deeply, and given one more proof of the deep loyalty of India. The fact that the Government of India were in a position to help the mother country by the dispatch of such a large proportion of their armed forces was a supreme mark of his absolute confidence in the fidelity of troops and loyalty of India. He trusted this might be fully recognised in India and abroad. Sacrifices would have to be made, but the people of India, standing shoulder to shoulder, would shrink from no sacrifice but do all in their power to maintain internal order and secure triumph of arms of King Em-

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,
the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Large Quantity of Teak & Blackwood Furniture
Comprising:—
Tapestry and Silk covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Overmantels, Tea and Occasional Tables, Carpets, Rug, Lace Curtains, Ornaments and Pictures, etc., etc.
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboards and Dinner Wagons, Bookcases, Roll Top and Writing Desks, Marble Mantel Clock and Electric Lamp, Glass and Crockery, Electric-Plated Ware & Cutlery, Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses Coalscutlery, etc.

Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes, Washstands & Toilet Tables, Chesterfield Sofa, Teak Chest-of-Drawers, etc., etc.
Cooking Stoves, Pantry and Bathroom Requisites also

A Selection of Canton Blackwood-ware

comprising:—
Curio Cabinets, Tea Tables, Jardinieres, Stands, Stools, etc., and

1 Automatic Water Finder
3 Typewriters
1 Fowling Piece (12 bore)

On view from Friday, the 4th December, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loon Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Pain Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street).
Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies have been cured of all irregularities of the system and the pills have been found to be the most reliable and effective remedy for all such ailments. All Chemists and Druggists sell them. Write to Martin's, 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris, for full particulars.

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A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies have been cured of all irregularities of the system and the pills have been found to be the most reliable and effective remedy for all such ailments. All Chemists and Druggists sell them. Write to Martin's, 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris, for full particulars.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 27th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show paper and Light Refreshments at **ALEXANDRA CAFE**, 11, Queen's Road, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

"ROLL UP, BOYS!"

Come and see the Fighting Spirit of the British Bulldogs.

GREAT BOXING TOURNAMENT

To be held at the CITY Hall, Hongkong, SATURDAY, 12th December, 1914.

Great Lightweight Contest—15 ROUNDS.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony

SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN PETHWICK.

R. E. Lig' tweight Champ'n (Triumph) Challenger.

10 ROUND Contest For the Amateur Lightweight

Championship of the Colony

Signalman Lamb holder v. Seaman Simmonds challenger.

8 ROUNDS Middleweight Contest

Seaman Smith (Triumph) v. Private Colquitt (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Featherweight Contest

Stoker Turner (Triumph) v. Private Buckley (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Contest

Nigger Jackson Hongkong v. Kid Marriott Hongkong.

Referee: Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judge: Commander Blackwood, R.N.

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S**

COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

Ringside \$5, Stalls \$3, Balcony \$2, Pit \$1

F. E. HALL Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 1st December.

A Great Sensation at the VICTORIA.

when the Startling Drama—in 3 parts,

"Under the Auctioneer's Hammer."

will be screened.

also

The 2nd Series of War Pictures

in 2 parts—2,000 feet long.

MATINEES

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Saturday, 28th November.

The Great Powerful Drama

"TO SHIELD HER SON"

4 Parts—6,000 Feet.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

4th Series—1,500 Feet.

Showing the latest events connected with the great crisis.

Mr. BERT FLATT

The World's Entertainer.

Musical Monologue Comedian.

NOTICES.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

HONGKONG HOTEL, ROOM 402.

Madame CECILE

To close her Winter Season will make enormous reductions in all her

MODELS.
NO HAT
Will be cheaper than \$15, \$10 and \$7. The Sale commences November 26th and finishes December 2nd.

FRENCH LESSONS
C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast,—Shiu	" 21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	" 28
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	" lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	" each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	" 30
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	" lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Poi Kwai	lb. 26
" Leg,—Yeung Poi	" 26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head,—Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwai	" 26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tai	" 22
" Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 10
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks,—Ap	" 24
Doves,—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
" Goats,—Ngau	" 24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoibow,—Hoi Hoi Pak Kap,	" 25
" Suipe,—Sha Tsui	each 23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 05
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp,—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish,—Mun Yu	" 18
Crabs,—Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	" 28
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Lahtras,—Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach,—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch,—Tau Lo	" 24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Poace,—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	" 18
Roach,—Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	" 35
Shark,—Sha Yu	" 8
Skate,—Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps,—Ha	" 24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench,—Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kenk Yu	" 04

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Rang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Fam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo)—Tir Chun Ping Kho	" 18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	" 8
" (Hides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	" 8

肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	" 10
Carambola,—Yeung To	" 10
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	" 6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Oling	lb. 15
" Sweet	" 15
Pears, (American),—Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton),—Cooking,—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	" 10
Perseimmons Large,—Hung Tse	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each 10
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 15
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwai	" 15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	" 15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 10
Chenks	" 10
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Mou Pin Tan	" 10
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	" 10
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	" 8
" Long,—Tau Kok	" 8
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	" 8
Brajals, Green,—Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
" Red,—Hung Ko	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Teoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shan	" 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tung Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tee Keung	" 8
" old,—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shing Tsoi	" 8
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Oho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amor,—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okros	" 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green,—Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 8
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb. 10
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	" 3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tse	" 3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tse	" 8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tse	" 8
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish,—Fung Lo Pak Tse	" 12
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Lai Wong	" 12
Sage,—Tse So	" 8
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tan	" 8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes,—Bee Ko	" 8
Taro,—Wa Tau	" 8
Turnips, Fanti, (Long),—Lo Pak	" 5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit we	" 4
" (American)—Kam San Chiu	" 15
Water Cress,—Sai Yung Tsoi	" 15
" Lilycot,—Li Ngau	" 6
Yam,—Ta Shu	" 6
" English,—Yeung I Kan Chok	" 10
" Tau	" 10

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary annexes Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Ere* on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Jossacka invades Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes at Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenig* in the North Sea. German submarine sinks *Laurel* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sinks by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recover Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalgiz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea; the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is a rindoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikoajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbarshohle, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Lwarska, and occupy Ozeronitza. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Dina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Loud fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battles still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomania* and captures the *Pontoporus* (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Trepas to the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck Rousseau* sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Crefeld* arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Bidger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemshug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Olessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

Nov. 2.—British destroyer

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. German continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—U.S.S. *Miscerva* bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *York* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jafde Bay and sinks. Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingent

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser *Emden* caught off Coos Islands by H.M.S. *Sydney*. Engagement ensues; *Emden* goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser *Koenigsberg* imprisoned in the Rafei River. German *Es* Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium. Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers *Gool Hope* and *Monmouth* must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian *De Wet's* rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,470, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

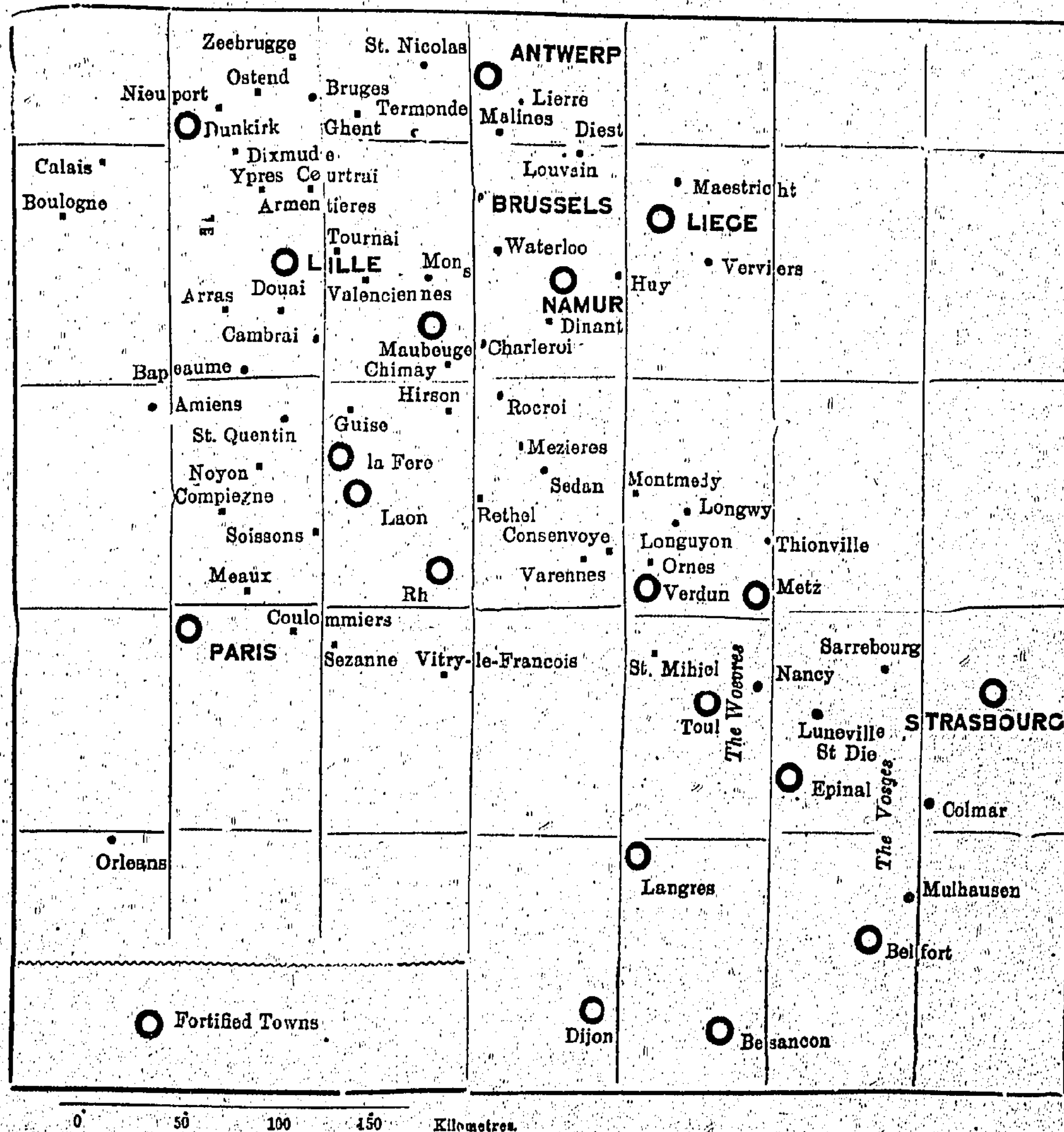
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies are progressing all along the line, particularly in the centre.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Birschoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Princes of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

Nov. mber 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada ordering an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that German suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zebruggo. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Spierness.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Alderson, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.

Bongniu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.

Fountal, Haiphong.

Glasgow, Fouchow.

Howard Collins, Perth.

Kulleming, Manila.

Makingseen 4200, Building House, Seattle.

McHenry, Aboard Tanyomaru, Satara.

Oanlay, Cholon.

Phonkachun Bantham St., Makassar.

Pongee, San Francisco.

Pongeei Hootonghik, Teck-juto St., Manila.

Sun On Lung Molo Cai, Macao.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong Nov. 26, 914.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Ilaihang Yonlo Street, Antung.

Kiangwan, Amoy.

Paul Podrini, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.

Powlingchong, Y. Kohama.

Quanyang, 70, Queen's Road East, Yokohama.

Suzanna, Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.

Tongwoo, Kobe.

A. B. ADRENSSEN, Agent, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1914.

WHAT THE COTTON TRADE NEEDS.

In an interview with a representative of the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. J. A. Hutton has discussed the measures which, in his view, are necessary to keep the cotton industry going. "So far as I can judge from our experience in business," he said, "unless something is done, the bulk of the mills in Lancashire will be stopped very soon. In considering what we need to enable us to keep on doing business, four things are important—finance, insurance, a free market, and telegraph codes. First, we need satisfactory finance, although it must be said that some of the Manchester banks and some of the Eastern banks are doing all that can be asked; and indeed they are going further. I know that some of them are giving credits which they would not give under ordinary circumstances." Referring to insurance, Mr. Hutton said there was no doubt that the heavy rate for war insurance was a block on the trade. "I think it is hardly fair," he added, "that the loss should fall on the individual. I think it ought to be borne by the community, and that the State should do the whole of the insurance at a nominal rate—say half per cent. Even if they lost money by it they would gain far more in the long run. They might lose even a million or two, but if trade does not go on they will lose many millions in loss of revenue. It certainly is essential that we should have a free cotton market," Mr. Hutton continued. "It does not matter much what the price is. So long as our customers feel that cotton is in any way on an artificial basis, they are not likely to buy. I do not think it is very material whether the price is 5d. or 7d., so long as it is felt that it is really a natural price and not an artificial one. So far as my firm is concerned, we have not done £500 worth of business since the war started. I certainly think that everything possible ought to be done now to open the Liverpool market. The Liverpool Cotton Association have probably been perfectly wise in the steps they took during the early part of the war, but the time has now come when we really must have the market open. Trade would not, of course, become active at once, but many employers would have confidence to go on working to some extent. The alternative to the opening of the market is, I am convinced, the closing of the mills. "It might also be pointed out that it is not only a question of the mills being stopped, but, if that happens, it will be very difficult to get them started again. There is also a possibility that some of the shipping firms may decide to close, and, in that case, they would not be likely to recommence business until things are in a very different condition from what they are to-day." Mr. Hutton also said that until telegraph codes can be used they might as well shut up their offices. "It is certain," he summed up, "that until we get satisfactory finance and insurance, a free market, and a resumption of telegraph codes, no business worth talking about will be done."

Utter Proof.
"Do yer love me, 'Erb?"
"Love yer, 'Liz? I should jest think I does. Why, if yer ever gives me up I'll murder yer. I can't say more'n that, can I?"
Punch.

German Railway Trade.
The German trade in Railway materials amounts to over £1,300,000 per annum, the largest part of which appears to be done with Italy and Australia, and about £6,000 with India.

SILIMPOPO COAL.
BUNKERS
can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunkers coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BONE

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY. Y. CRETTE, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Tsingtau.

The French Mail from Europe is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The Mail from London (via Siberia) of Monday, 1st ult., is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 3rd inst.

The American Mail is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 6th Dec.

MAILS DUE.

French, 2nd Dec.
Siberian, 3rd Dec.
American, 6th Dec.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 2nd Dec., 9 a.m.
Swatow ... 2nd Dec. noon.
Japan via Kobe 2nd Dec., 2 p.m.
Daly 2nd inst., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY 3rd Dec.

Siberian Mail.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia) ... 3rd inst. 9 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday 7th Dec.)
Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi ... 3rd inst., 11 a.m.
Hoihow, Haiphong & Pakhoi 3rd inst., 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China 3rd Dec., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 4th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 4th Dec. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th Dec.

Haiphong & Pakhoi, 5th Dec. 9 a.m.
Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles, and United Kingdom ... 5th inst. 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Shiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,228, Wm. O. T. S. Filmer, 30th Nov.—San Francisco, 31st Oct., Gen.—T. K. E.

Halmun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 1st inst.—Swatow, 30th ult., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, M. Picknell, 30th ult.—Hoihow, 25th ult., Rice & Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Cransley, Br. s.s. 2,903, A. Henderson, 30th ult.—Singapore, 21st ult., Gen.—Order.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1st Dec.—Manila, 25th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kumohow, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 1st inst.—Saigon, 24th ult., Rice and Gen.—Chinese.

Duneric, Br. s.s. 1,211, C. D. Logie, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 21st ult., Rice—B. L.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, E. S. Balkis, 1st inst.—Melbourne, 25th Oct., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. St. Albans from Melbourne—Mrs E. R. Kew, Mrs F. J. Gibson.

Per s.s. Shiyo Maru from San Francisco etc.—Mrs A. Atkinson, Mrs. O. A. Brans, Miss K. Buffon, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Gonzales do, Bemedo, Mrs. L. H. Carson, Miss M. Delaney, Rev. & Mrs. C. L. Davenport, J. F. Dow, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Elliott, Y. K. Huie, Mrs. H. H. Hough, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Harvey, J. H. Hauser, Mrs. R. E. Hasbrook, Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Gilbert, Miss M. Knightley, T. M. Kondo, Mr. & Mrs. W. Johnston, H. R. Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Martin, Wm. Moore, E. A. Murdoch, B. P. Mills, B. McKie, A. T. Newman, J. R. Pickering, E. O. Parker, H. Pearl, G. F. Riez, Mrs. C. S. Spencer, O. M. Straube, A. W. Schneider, Tang Siong, Col. Jos. A. Wolfson, J. W. Wilson, E. Zaballero, S. Zaballero, B. Bigham, Mrs. S. Bromstein, S. M. de Cruz, Jos. Fayant, Jose Gonzales, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Heisinger, Master, Heisinger, Larson, Mr. & Mrs. Y. Morokuma, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Rogers, Mrs. E. Rogers, Master, O. Rogers, C. A. Soy, J. G. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. S. Tatsunichi, Leo Vick, Lee Yun, I. Yamashiki.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Iyo Maru from London Oct. 10.—Mr. & Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mr. & Mrs. H. Rigge, Miss Cardy, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. M. Smith, Rev. & Mrs. Clayton, Mr. & Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. G. A. Terrell, Miss Terrell, Mrs. A. H. Yane, Mrs. H. W. Kent, Mrs. H. Kent, W. H. Lanham, D. Wilson, J. Wong Quincey, Mrs. Greenfield, Misses Greenfield, Mr. & Mrs. E. K. E. Miss E. Smith, Mrs. van Herpe, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. J. Holmes, A. Freese, K. Sino, Mrs. W. S. Hall, Rev. A. S. Wright, Miss T. H. Gray, F. Ashton, J. Miller, E. Collier, O. Joniani, T. Kamada, Y. Kasaki, Yabuchi, M. Wrand J. Sagi.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. Began in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 4th Dec. at 5 p.m. ... 5th Dec. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 6th Dec.

Swatow 6th Dec.; 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, N. Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday 12.30. 8th Dec. 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 8th Dec. 1 p.m.
Philippine Is. ... 8th Dec. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via S. Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia) ... 8th Dec. 11 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 11th December.)

WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec.

Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada ... 1st Dec. 1 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

30th Nov., to 6th Dec., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Nov.	30th	1st	2nd	3rd
Mon.	10.30	4.30	11.30	3.30
Tues.	11.30	3.30	12.30	2.30
Wed.	12.30	2.30	1.30	1.30
Thurs.	1.30	1.30	2.30	1.30
Fri.	2.30	1.30	3.30	1.30
Sat.	3.30	1.30	4.30	1.30
Sun.	4.30	1.30	5.30	1.30

Oysters, Green, & Red & Stewed Throat, Egg, Kidney, & ALFRED A. GAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 11.40—Pressure has increased over Manchuria and N. Japan and decreased throughout the remainder of the area, especially over N. China. The continental "high," noted yesterday, has moved rapidly eastwards and extends from Manchuria to the Bering this morning. A depression has formed to the West of Shantung.

Moderate easterly winds will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood ... E. and N.E. winds, light to moderate; fair to cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel ... The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook ... The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

1st Dec., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

W'atsook 7a 30.24 18 ene 0 c

Nomuro 6a 30.01 nsw 6 c

Hokodate 5a 30.17 nsw 2 c

Tokio 4a 30.15 w 1 c

Kochi 3a 30.25 sw 1 c

Nagasaki 2a 30.17 sw 4 c

K'angina 1a 30.19 cse 1 c

Oshima 30.16 sw 1 c

Naha 30.11 cse 1 c

Ishijima 30.09 nne 1 c

Bonin Is. 30.24 0

Chefoo 29.99 47 32 s 3 cb

Whalwei 30.03 45 s 2 bm

Hankow 30.03 55 s 3 bv

Shanghai 30.08 63 w 1 c

Swatow 30.07 63 89 ne 1 c

Taihou 30.09 0

Taihu 30.07 0

Tainan 30.08 0

Kanton 30.06 0

H'kong 30.06 68 83 e 2 c

Gay Rock 30.03 0 4 c

Macao 30.04 67 ne 1 c

Wuchow 30.05 68 ne 3 c

Fakhoi 29.97 70 nw 2 c

Tourane 29.97 77 ne 5 c

O. St. J. 30.01 74 0 c

Aparri 29.96 74 0 c

Manila 29.92 78 nne 1 c

Legaspi 29.95 83 ne 1 c

Iloilo 29.95 83 ne 1 c

Bacolod 29.93 85 e 1 c

Labuan 29.93 85 e 1 c

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 1.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day On date On date

at 6 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 6 p.m.

Barometer 30.08 30.06 30.02

Temperature 70 68 72

Humidity 66 83 77

Wind Direction E E E E

Force 3 2 4

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0 0 0

Highest and lowest temperatures on the 30th Nov. 72 64

Lowest 64

H.K. Observatory, 1st December.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remark
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentin	noon 5th Dec.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Malta Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.R.	about 6th Dec.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-KAMA	Nile Cap. H. Powell	about 27th Dec.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	noon 1st Jan.	Freight & Passage